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land and San Francisco. Los Angeles.
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ern Iowa and South Dakota.
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Menominee, Copper Country.
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St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
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Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse,
St. Paul, Minneapolis.
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River points, Green Bay, Menominee,
Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley,
Wausau Falls.
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Council Bluffs, Denver, Salt Lake City,
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 276. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1901.

Fair and continued cool Thursday and Friday; fresh northwest winds.
Sun rises at 5:58; sets at 5:40. Moon rises at 10:01 p. m.

LOCAL:—

Mayor Harrison announced that tramps would not be provided with lodgings this winter at the police stations. Vagrants will be arrested and sent to the bridewell if they come to the city.

City of Chicago and thirty business firms filed a bill yesterday asking the courts to enjoin the Chicago Telephone company for charging more than $125 a year for telephones.

Oil Inspector Burke accused of failing to turn over to the city all the fees he collects. A shortage of $8,000 charged. Grand jury began an investigation of his management.

Mayor Harrison instructed Chief O'Neill to prevent Emma Goldman delivering any lecture in Chicago at the present time. She planned to speak at Mueller's Hall.

Mrs. Mary Schmitt, who killed her husband and was convicted of manslaughter, released by Judge Dunne after eleven months' imprisonment in jail.

Miss Linda M. Kuh, who disappeared from 4136 Berkeley avenue on Sunday night, found dead in Morgan Park with half emptied bottle of poison at her side.

Total valuation of Cook County property as shown by corrected figures is $305,191,329, a gain of $104,626,807 over last year. Books ready for State board.

Real Estate board appointed committee to act with Council Traction commission in considering ordinances for extension of street railway franchises.

Judge Haney heard arguments in the quo warranto proceedings attacking the charter of the People's Gaslight and Coke company.

Civil Service Commissioner and Bridewell board completed hearing of Christensen case. Clashed frequently with latter's attorney.

State Board of Arbitration will attempt to settle the trouble between the Chicago Telephone company and the striking linemen.

Nester Lumber company of Detroit sued Diamond Match company for $1,000,000 damages for violation of contract.

Three North Side society women to establish a studio in the Tree Building and devote their time to art.

Governor Yates, Senator Mason, and Mayor Harrison to make addresses on Illinois day at the Buffalo Exposition.

Name of West Division High School changed to William McKinley School by the Board of Education.

Robert Russell, a saloonkeeper at 336 State street, shot into a crowd, severely wounding a boy.

Residents of Oak Park and Austin forming an anti-burglar association.

DOMESTIC:—

Marquis Ito, former Premier of Japan, arrived at Victoria, B. C. He announced that his trip was for health and pleasure only. Declared there was no danger of a clash with Russia.

Triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened at San Francisco. Dr. Lindsay elected presiding officer.

National Grain Dealers' convention at Des Moines appointed committee to draft resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt.

Student of Missouri State University stripped, tied to a tree, and whipped, and left in the woods by hazers.

Constitutionality of State pure food law to be tested as result of decision in favor of a grocer at Elgin, Ill.

Senators Hanna and Frye and Congressman Littlefield met in Boston to draft a new ship subsidy bill.

Governor Odell received two letters asking him to commute Czolgosz's sentence to life imprisonment.

John Woodward, assistant superintendent of an insurance company, committed suicide in Omaha.

P. G. Gillett, superintendent of Illinois Institution for Deaf Mutes, died at Jacksonville.

Steamer Richelieu sank in Lake Ontario with sixty tons of tomatoes. Crew escaped.

United States Steel corporation to expend $4,000,000 in improving its various plants.

Steamer M. M. Drake and barge Michigan lost in storm on Lake Superior.

Steamer Humboldt arrived at Seattle with $1,000,000 in gold from Alaska.

Charles H. Deere of Moline, Ill., selected as head of the new plow trust.

Fire at Alton, Ill., destroyed property worth $500,000.

FOREIGN:—

Kitchener reported British loss of 33 killed, 88 wounded, and 40 missing in battle with Boers at Moedwill. English attacked in the night by 1,000 of the enemy.

American troops reached scene of massacre of Company C, Ninth Regiment, in Samar, and found forty-five bodies, some of which had been mutilated.

Chinese officials began distribution of 8,000,000 taels among native converts at Pekin as indemnity for Boxer uprising.

POLITICAL:—

Chicago and Cook County affairs engrossed attention of politicians assembled at the State fair. Frank Biddle of Chicago announced his candidacy for Clerk of the Supreme Court. Henry L. Hertz denied he is a candidate for Congress.

PAGES.
1 Chicago Closed to Tramps. McKinley School for Chicago. Telephone Suit Is Filed. Turning from Society to Art. Roosevelt Resents Duplicity.
2 Sampson Not in Famous Battle. Friends of Subsidy Bill Confer.
3 Oil Inspector Burke Accused. Chicago Rivals for Same Office. Association to Stop Burglary. Girl Takes Poison to Escape Pain. Mayor Vetoes Emma Goldman.
4 General News of New York. Van Wyck Urged to Try Devery. British Suffer Severe Losses. Find 45 Dead in Samar. Ito Comes to Study America.
5 Episcopal Convention Opens. Grain Men for Roosevelt. Gas Combine Suit Argued. Cup Races to Be Sailed Today.
6 Maroons and Purple Win. Eastern Football Games. McChesney's World Record. Reif Says It's "Jealousy." Women's Golf Tournament.
7 Husband Slayer Set Free.
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9 McKinley and Roosevelt Speeches.
10 In the Commercial Markets.
11 Financial News of the World. Lake Marine. Insurance Affairs.
12 Editorial Comment.
13 Society News. Fontenoy Letter. Short Story of the Day. News of the Theaters. Real Estate News.

WASHINGTON:—

President Roosevelt contemplating a shake-up among old officeholders in the South. Clark Howell and other conservative Democrats summoned to a conference on the subject of appointments in that section. President discovered he has been imposed on by politicians trading on McKinley's name.

First witness in behalf of Schley before the court of inquiry gave details of the Brooklyn's movements at the battle of Santiago. Testimony showed that Sampson's ship did not reach the scene until after the surrender.

Colonel William H. Bisbee promoted to Brigadier General, to succeed Brigadier General James M. Bell, retired on account of age.

Philadelphia letter carrier who copied a postal card ordered disciplined by the department.

NEW YORK:—

Tammany Hall's City committee at a meeting last night decided on the following nominations: For Mayor, Edward M. Shepard, Brooklyn; Controller, William W. Ladd Jr., and President of the Board of Aldermen, George M. Van Hoesen.

Merchants' Association charged Commissioner Murphy with malfeasance in office for ignoring charges against Deputy Commissioner Devery. Mayor Van Wyck asked to press charges.

C. W. Morse, Vice President of New Amsterdam National Bank, acquired controlling interest in National Broadway Bank.

Seth Low notified of his nomination for Mayor by committees of six anti-Croker organizations.

Tammany Hall planning to start a campaign paper with a capital of $1,000,000.

SPORTING:—

Football results: Chicago 12, Milwaukee Medical 0; Northwestern 21, Fort Sheridan Battery 0; Harvard 12, Bowdoin 0; Yale 6, Amherst 0; Princeton 35, Villa Nova 0; Pennsylvania 6, Franklin and Marshall 0; Lake Forest Academy 0, North Division 0; Morgan Park 65, Austin Hight School 5; Hyde Park H. S. 40, Electic Medical 0.

National league: Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2; Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 3; Pittsburg 8, Boston 4.

Eighty-two entries, including three Chicagoans, made in the national women's golf tournament.

League of association football organized with teams in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Syndicate of Scotch yachtsmen to challenge for the America cup if Shamrock is beaten.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Ports.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Switzerland	
BREMEN	K. W. der Grosse	
BREMEN	Darmstadt	
GLASGOW	Anchoria	
HONGKONG	Indrapura	
HONGKONG	Emp. of China	
HONGKONG	Queen Adelaide	
LIVERPOOL	Michigan	
LIVERPOOL	Waesland	
LIZARD	Bismarck	
LONDON	Menominee	
LONDON	Rosarian	
MOVILLE	Lauretian	
NEW YORK	Georgic	Philadelphia.
NEW YORK	K. M. Theresa	Germanic.
NEW YORK		Friesland.
NEW YORK	Southwark	
NEW YORK	Majestic	
PHILADELPHIA	Nederland	
QUEENSTOWN	Teutonic	Ivernia.
QUEENSTOWN	Commonwealth	
SOUTHPTON	St. Louis	Lahn.
SO AMPTON	Haverford	
YOKOHAMA		Indravell.

CLOSES CHICAGO TO THE TRAMPS.

Mayor Harrison Serves Notice the Wandering Ones Will Not Be Tolerated This Winter.

O'NEILL JOINS IN ORDER.

City's Executive Has a Change of Heart and the "Weary Willies" Have Dismal Outlook.

MUST WORK IF THEY COME.

Mere Fact that They Exist Will Mean a Misdemeanor and a Sentence to the Bridewell.

WIDE FAVOR FOR THE CRUSADE.

The City of Chicago, by official decree, has cast off the title of the Mecca of the Hobo and has adopted this motto:

NO TRAMPS NEED APPLY.

In the several years he has occupied the Chief Executive's office Mayor Harrison has been an avowed and consistent friend of the "Weary Willies" who seek in winter the friendly shelter of a great city.

Yesterday he served notice through Chief O'Neill that hobos will receive a freezing reception in Chicago during the approaching season.

Such an announcement made on one of the balmy Indian summer days of the earlier part of the week might not have caused so much as a tremor in the ranks of the voluntarily unemployed, but to those stragglers who heard of it last night to the accompaniment of chill winds it had a note of foreboding in it.

Means "Stay Away."

The notice issued by the Chief is meant to be a timely warning to the vagrants still out of town who might soon now be starting on their annual pilgrimage to a winter residence within the hitherto hospitable gates of Chicago. They may as well arrange their schedules.

The Mayor is no longer their "friend." Josiah Flynt and other students of the condition of the wandering classes may no longer point the finger of scorn at this city as the haven and paradise of tramps, the chief municipality of the country to encourage the hobo evil.

Arrest the Only Hope.

Chief of Police O'Neill yesterday afternoon announced that the police stations would not be open as hostelries to the vagrants this winter. At the same time Mayor Harrison informed a committee of citizens that the financial condition of the city would make it impossible to open the municipal lodging-house this year. The only way then in which the wanderer will be able to secure free lodging and free meals at the expense of the city will be by getting arrested for vagrancy and being sent to the bridewell.

As the hobo has no liking for a lodging in the bridewell it is expected that the city will be free from a large proportion of such a floating population. Efforts are being made to spread this information throughout the grain districts of the West and the lake region. From these two sources most of the hobos come, and the police want to check the annual pilgrimage in the beginning.

Mayor Harrison wants to get the city's gates marked with the mysterious signs which indicate metaphorically to the vagrant that an ugly dog or a stern housewife is within and that application is useless.

By stopping vagrancy the Mayor and the Chief expect to reduce the number of holdup men and street beggars. The hobo is a holdup man when the opportunity presents itself, according to the Chief, and an applicant for municipal and private charity at other times.

Heading Off the Hobos.

"Now is the time when the hobos are starting for Chicago," said the Chief, "and we want to head them off. They will not be accommodated in the police stations this year. If they get this information in time it may save them and the police some trouble. They had better rearrange their plans for the winter. The more widely we get this news spread the better it will be.

"The only way in which a man can secure free lodgings in the police stations hereafter will be by committing a misdemeanor. A hobo does that simply by existing. He will be arrested for vagrancy. That will mean one night in a police station and a few days in the bridewell. He will not be back at the police station for lodging the next night. He will be in a place where he will work much and bathe frequently. There have been no compulsory baths at the police stations.

"By turning most of the hobos away from Chicago we hope to prevent many of the holdups which mark a winter season in Chicago. They won't come if they find out that they will not be taken care of here."

Lack Money for Lodging-House.

A committee consisting of John V. Farwell Jr., Rollin A. Keyes, Edward B. Butler, and Arthur Bogue called on Mayor Harrison to ask if the appropriation for a municipal lodging-house could be spent in fitting one for the winter. The Mayor said that there was no prospect that the money would be available.

An appropriation of $10,000 was to have been available for the equipment of a rented house this year for the accommodation of homeless men. The Council set aside the sum at the solicitation of the City Homes association, but in the financial trouble of the administration the appropriation was wiped out.

"If we had the money we would establish the lodging-house," said the Mayor, "but we have not got it, and I cannot see where we shall be able to get it."

Mr. Farwell said after the interview with the Mayor that the association would rely upon the city to make the start.

"The institution should be under the direction of the city," he said, "and the city must start it. The Mayor is willing to do so, but there does not seem to be any money for it. At present there seem to be no prospects."

MAKE IT M'KINLEY SCHOOL

WEST DIVISION HIGH A MONUMENT TO DEAD PRESIDENT.

Members of the Board of Education, by Solemn Vote, Change the Name of the Parent Institution and May Embody Memorial Features in the Building Now Under Course of Construction—Teachers Formally Dropped from the List—Fight for Retention Balked

As a mark of respect to the late President of the United States the name of the West Division High School was changed last night by the Chicago Board of Education to the William McKinley School.

The West Division School is the oldest high school in the city, being an offspring of the Central High School, located on the West Side in the early days and attended by pupils from all parts of the city.

Early residents of Chicago and men now prominent in business look back to the Central, and, later, to the West Division School as a kind of "alma mater." In this manner the renaming of the school is made much more impressive than if a new school had been named after President McKinley.

Purpose in the Selection.

The board intended that it should be so. The first proposal was to name a new school on Wabansia avenue the McKinley School. This did not satisfy the members of the board, and in order to give the highest significance possible to the act, the school of first importance, because of its traditions and its many alumni was chosen.

Within a year the William McKinley High School will be housed in a new building, one of the finest school structures in the West. The cost is to be between $200,000 and $300,000. The building is not so far completed but that it will be possible to introduce some features of a memorial nature.

As a mark of especial respect the members of the board each rose last night in answering to the roll call on the question of the change in name. The motion was made by Trustee Joseph Downey, a personal friend of President McKinley, and a member of the committee that attended the funeral in Canton.

Teachers Formally Dropped.

Superintendent Cooley's report giving the names of twenty-eight high school teachers whom he is able to dispense with was adopted except in the case of the South Division High. There is a question in that school about the basis on which the teachers were recommended, some of them contending that merit had nothing to do with it. C. Victor Campbell, who as a substitute at the Hyde Park High School was dropped, was included with a list of seven teachers submitted for election. Mr. Campbell had his election all but pocketed, when Trustee Mark asked that this name be withdrawn from the report and that action be deferred in his case.

Evening Schools Menaced.

The free evening schools will have to fight for existence this year because of the shortage of funds. The board deferred for two weeks the recommendation that the number of these schools be reduced from twenty-nine to fourteen. Radical changes in the plan of conducting the schools were suggested.

"The night schools don't amount to much, anyhow," said Trustee Keating. "I am sure Superintendent Cooley will find when he investigates the matter that the whole system needs reorganizing. There is little use, at any rate, in establishing the schools before January. Experience has shown that during the holiday season, including the two weeks before Christmas, the attendance is much affected because of the extra work outside of school. It would be better not to begin the schools until after Jan. 1."

Trustee Clayton Mark said the State law made it the duty of the board to educate children under 21. The majority of the pupils at the evening school, he says, are adults, and therefore are beyond the charge of the board. While he favored evening schools, Mr. Mark thought the day schools should be the first consideration.

Physicians' Report on Pupils.

The report of Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Dr. Florence Hunt, and Dr. Bayard Holmes, who examined the candidates for teachers' positions, was taken up by the board. The physicians recommended that instead of one-half hour's exercise each week pupils be given five minutes a day. The danger of too much exercise at long intervals was emphasized. Food, rest, and exercise were mentioned as daily, rather than weekly necessities.

STEAMER SINKS IN ONTARIO; CREW HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

Cargo on Richelieu Shifts and Vessel Goes Down So Quickly Those on Board Have Barely Time to Man Live Boats.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The steamer Richelieu, chartered by the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat company, sank at noon today in 100 feet of water at Welburn's Point near the Brothers Islands, about seven miles from this city.

The steamer was on its way from Picton to Kingston with sixty tons of tomatoes, consigned to a Rochester, N. Y., firm. Long swells were rolling as the Richelieu entered the lower gap. Suddenly the steamer gave a lurch to one side, the cargo shifted, and the vessel began to fill rapidly.

The members of the crew were on deck in an instant, two lifeboats were swung out, and all on board the doomed vessel jumped into them. They were hatless and coatless in some instances. The party, eleven of the crew and one passenger, a Montreal commercial traveler, rowed to Kingston.

SUICIDE FIGHTS AGAINST LIFE.

Man Supposed to Be John E. Feeley Has Determined Battle with Those Who Seek to Save Him.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—A man supposed to be John E. Feeley of Lynn, Mass., killed himself on a passenger train bearing him to this city, in spite of all efforts to save him. The man cut his throat a short time before on another train. His wound was bound with cloths and handkerchiefs, and when the train reached Aberdeen he was put off and Dr. C. H. Kriete of that place was called.

The wound was bound up and Feeley was placed on a second train. Before it had got far the man, evidently determined to die, tore the bandages from his throat. He was overpowered, the wound rebandaged, and his hands were then tied to his knees.

The man drew his knees up to his chin, got hold of the bandages with his hands, tore them off, and then, getting his fingers in the wound, tore it open.

The struggle lasted about five minutes. After he had succeeded in reopening the wound it bled profusely. The doctor again applied restoratives, but nothing more could be done, so he bled to death a few moments later.

Several letters were found in his pockets, all bearing the name of John E. Feeley.

SUIT FOR LOWER 'PHONE CHARGES.

City and Thirty Business Concerns Join in the Filing of Injunctional Proceedings.

DEMAND FRANCHISE RATE

Said That Petitioners Will Suffer If Company Fails to Supply the Customary Service.

STORY TOLD OF BIG PROFITS.

In a bill filed yesterday the City of Chicago and thirty business firms united in asking the courts to restrain the Chicago Telephone company from all interference with the telephones of subscribers who offer to pay the franchise rate of $125 a year, instead of the $175 charged by the company for business telephones. This suit is a movement of the Illinois Manufacturers' association against the telephone company's alleged excessive rates. Instead of beginning mandamus proceedings to compel the company to furnish its service at the schedule rates, a new shape is given to the proceedings.

The bill was filed in the Circuit Court by Attorney Levy Mayer, representing the association, and was signed by Charles M. Walker, representing the city. Thirty firms and corporations are named as complainants in the petition. Among them were the Chicago Consolidated Bottling company, the Chicago Screw company, the Continental bolt and iron works, Fitz-Simons & Connell company, Goss Printing Press company, Union Drop Forge company, Binner Engraving company, Gahan & Byrne, and F. Herhold & Sons.

Big Interests at Stake.

It is alleged in the bill that the exaction of a greater sum than $125 a year from the subscribers is against public policy and in violation of the terms and conditions under which the company obtained the right to construct and maintain its telephone system. Tuesday was the first day of the quarter in which, under the contract with the telephone company, the subscribers became liable to pay for their instruments. It is alleged that if they refuse to make the payment at the rate of $175 a year their telephones will be taken away and their business interests injured.

For these reasons the court is asked to restrain the company from interfering with the telephones until the whole matter may have been submitted to the court at the hearing of the suit.

The action is based on the ordinance of 1889, by which the company contracted not "to increase its present or future subscribers' rates for telephone service now established." A schedule of rates was filed with the City Clerk upon acceptance of the ordinance. It is signed by George L. Phillips, President of the company. The rate for business telephones in the down-town district was placed at $125 a year.

This rate, it is stated, now has been increased to $175. The territory in which the business telephone service is furnished by the company includes the territory bounded by North avenue, the river, West Division street, Western avenue, Twenty-first street, the South Branch, Clark street, and Thirty-first street.

Business of the Company.

Concerning the business of the telephone company, the bill recites:

"That at the time of its organization, in 1881, the capital stock of the telephone company was $500,000; that from time to time said capital stock was increased to $5,000,000, and again, on or about Jan. 17, 1900, was further increased to $15,000,000; that the total capital stock of the telephone company now issued and outstanding is, as your orators are informed and believe, and state the fact to be, $9,000,000, divided into 90,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, the market value of which stock is now $275 per share, or an aggregate of $24,750,000; that the business of the telephone company has been and now is a large and growing one; that in 1890 the telephone company employed in its service 7,706 telephones and 15,439 miles of wire; that in 1900 the telephone company employed in its service 36,414 telephones and 110,605 miles of wire; that at the time of filing this, your orator's bill the telephone company owns and has in service over 45,000 telephones; that in 1900 the gross earnings of the telephone company were $3,129,328.18 and its net earnings $870,457.94."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Mason, for the city, said:

"The whole litigation is the result of the opinion by Mr. Walker that the company is bound not to increase its rates."

GAGE SAYS HAY MAY RETIRE.

Probable Cabinet Change Discussed by the Secretary of the Treasury—Root for Place.

Boulder, Colo., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this city this morning and left for Camp Talcott, the home of Colonel Brainerd, on Left Hand Creek, near Ward, where Secretary Gage owns the mines.

"Do you expect any changes in the Cabinet?" Mr. Gage was asked.

"Well, Secretary Hay is getting tired of the business," replied Mr. Gage. "He is a man of the strictest honor. He is extremely sensitive, however, and it hurts him, after he has worked hard, to be misrepresented, cartooned, and lampooned. He is independently rich. He can do as he wishes—go wherever he desires. He has a few intimate friends and would rather enjoy life surrounded by these friends and his books than to attend to the tiresome and endless routine of the office of Secretary of State. I should not be surprised if he should soon withdraw. If so, Mr. Root will take his place, in all probability."

WOMAN WITH CASH DISAPPEARS

W. J. Peall of Billingsport, N. J., Asks Chicago Police to Help Him Find His Wife.

W. J. Peall, general manager of the Billingsport Land association of Billingsport, N. J., has written to the Chicago police asking them to assist in finding his wife. According to Peall, his wife left Chicago on Sept. 6 for Leadville, Colo., and intended to stop off somewhere in Kansas. Nothing has been heard of her since. Mr. Peall states that his wife had a large amount of money with her when she left Chicago.

GO FROM SOCIETY TO ART.

THREE LADIES TO BE LESS ACTIVE IN FASHION'S WORLD.

Miss Hazel Martyn, Mrs. William Waller, and Mrs. Dudley Winston Rent a Studio in Tree Block and Will Devote Much of Their Time to Black and White Illustrating—Idea of Having Some New Purpose in Life Spreading to Others.

Not that they love society less, but that they love art more has been the moving spirit which, in a measure, is going to decimate the ranks of Chicago society during the coming season. The idea of a definite occupation is winning some well-known women from purely social tasks. Miss Hazel Martyn of the Virginia Hotel, Mrs. William Waller of 40 Banks street, and Mrs. Dudley Winston of Lake Forest are three of the North Side women who have announced a plan of action, and, it is said, others are bent on following their lead.

A studio has been rented by these three women in the Tree Building on North State street and much of their time will be spent there in devotion to art. Black and white sketches are the specialty of all three, and they hope to make their studio a rendezvous of those who seek this form of art. There will be a business side to the enterprise and the artists are agreed that they will not allow their idea to work out merely as a fad.

Receiving Days to Be Few.

All social life is not to be given up by the three women who have thus struck out from the whirl of society. They will take no "formal farewell" of their acquaintances. But receiving days are to give way to "busy days," and many an afternoon reception will have regrets from these women on the plea of business.

Miss Martyn began her art studies abroad, and, in spite of being much sought after in the two years since she was introduced in society here, has continued to do some creditable work with the pencil and brush. Mrs. Winston is also a black and white enthusiast, and Mrs. Waller has achieved probably as great success as either of her companions.

There has long been a maxim among progressive women that no woman should be without some definite line of work, even if she were beyond the possibility of needing a self-supporting occupation. In an incidental manner this maxim will be tested in the experiment that the studio will offer.

Others to Follow the Example.

There are indications in other circles that the three North Side women are not the only ones who are leaving society to engage in more serious occupations. A Hyde Park woman who has been prominent in clubs as well as society has announced her intention of ignoring in a large measure social claims upon her for others she considers of more importance. She will engage in charitable work.

"Society may be compelled in time to seek the studio and office," said one of its leaders. "Women are becoming too much interested in the activities of life to devote themselves entirely to entertaining one another. The pleasures of serious occupation has been discovered by society women, who seem in many instances to find it a relief from the ennui of amusement."

"WHISKY ROW" FUSILLADE WOUNDS A BYSTANDER.

Robert Russell, Saloonkeeper, Arrested for Firing Shots — Edward Hodges, Hopkins' Theater Usher, Hurt.

Robert Russell, owner of the Park saloon at 336 State street, located in that part of the levee which was formerly known as "whisky row," emptied his revolver into a crowd of people at 9 o'clock last evening and wounded Edward Hodges, a 14-year-old boy, an usher in Hopkins' Theater.

The bullet struck Hodges in the right shoulder, inflicting an ugly wound. He sank to the sidewalk and was carried to the patrol wagon by bystanders and cared for at the Samaritan Hospital, where the doctors said his injuries were serious.

Russell was overpowered only after a hard fight, in which several policemen took part. He was taken to the Harrison Street Police Station, and will be held pending the result of his victim's injuries. In trying to justify the shooting Russell told the police he recognized in Hodges the person who robbed him of a watch and chain a short while before. The jewelry in question, however, was found in Russell's pocket.

The injured boy was resting easy at midnight.

According to the story told by witnesses in the saloon, Russell and John Burns had been standing at the bar drinking, and became engaged in an altercation. Russell accused Burns of robbing him, and, drawing a revolver, fired. Burns rushed out, limping as he went, and boarded a South-bound car. It was thought by witnesses that Burns was wounded, but the police were unable to verify this.

Russell remained in the saloon. Policeman Kennedy heard the shot and hastened to the place. He asked the bartender who had fired the shot and was told that the man who had fired it had run out the door. Kennedy started to the rear, and had taken but a few steps when he heard three more shots fired in front of the saloon. On reaching the street, Kennedy found Russell with a revolver in his hand. Policeman Driscoll arrived at this moment, and wrenched the revolver from Russell's hand just as he, apparently, was about to shoot Kennedy.

NEGROES TERRORIZE TOWN WHERE ONE WAS MOBBED.

Whites Are Driven from the Streets by an Avenging Band—Woman Killed During the Fusillade.

Vinita, Ind. T., Oct. 2.—The Town of Centralia, twenty miles northwest of this place, is in the hands of a mob of negroes. A crowd from Centralia made an attack on Sunday night on the home of a negro, Whitmire.

Several shots were fired, and the house was destroyed. The negroes fled.

The negroes returned today in large numbers, and rode up and down the streets, firing pistols at random, driving whites indoors. Mrs. Coblantz was shot by Oscar Johnson.

MINISTER UNDER GRAVE CHARGE

The Rev. George W. Quinn, Held at Tuscola, Ill., Accused of Being a Confidence Man.

Tuscola, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Rev. George W. Quinn was today arrested and placed in jail here, being unable to give bond for $2,000. He is accused of forgery. He has been using a cipher code in his communication with St. Louis friends, and the officers regard him as a member of a gang of confidence men

OFFICE HUNTERS SEEK TO TRICK THE PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Determined to Stop Impostors Claiming to Have Had Promises from McKinley.

DUPLICITY IS EXPOSED.

Political Reforms in Store for Southern States Calculated to Surprise Many Party Barnacles.

GOOD MEN TO BE PUT IN.

Senators and Other Trusted Leaders of Tried Judgment Asked to Assume Task of Rearranging Appointive List.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.

Politicians Seek to Impose on the President.

Persons close to President Roosevelt say he is already being made the victim of unscrupulous politicians and the President is understood to have discovered the imposition and to have determined to put a stop to it. During the solemn hours following upon the death of President McKinley Colonel Roosevelt voluntarily announced that he would appoint without hesitation to any office whatever any man who had actually been selected for that place by President McKinley. He began this by the appointment of Mr. Ridgely of Illinois as Controller of the Currency merely upon the assurance by Secretary Cortelyou that President McKinley had already fully determined to appoint Mr. Ridgely.

Since then two or three similar cases, although for minor offices, have come up, and President Roosevelt has followed his original plan without hesitation. It soon became evident, however, that designing politicians were making use of this announcement to further their own ends. Almost every man who has seen the President about a place within the last week or so has declared with manifest emotion that President McKinley had already agreed to appoint his man.

Many of these applicants had witnesses to this fact, and President Roosevelt was gradually drawn into a perfect whirlpool, which derived its motive power from the tragedy at Buffalo.

Unfortunately for the designs of the schemers several cases have appeared where rival aspirants for the same office have each been put forward as the particular man who had been promised the place by President McKinley and each fellow had witnesses to back up his statement. It was evident in these cases that some one was lying, and the President has been forced to insist that the intentions of Mr. McKinley in such cases must be established by some official act or by the communication of his intention to some responsible official.

Officeholders in South to Get a Shock.

This system of graveyard insurance as applied to practical politics has been extensively tried in the South. Every one of the Southern Republicans now in office has asserted either personally or by proxy that he had been guaranteed retention in his place either by President McKinley in person or else by Senator Hanna as his political and personal representative. The game has been played to the limit, and President Roosevelt has decided to take matters into his own hands.

He will not recognise vague promises made long ago, nor, indeed, will he consider anything except a positive promise made by President McKinley, either to a Cabinet officer or a Senator and of recent date. Furthermore, President Roosevelt is contemplating a plan of campaign in the South which will shake up the old barnacles. He is considering the advisability of appointing reputable Democrats to federal offices here and there in the South and giving the cold shoulder to the mossback Southern Republicans, who have never been of the slightest good to the party and have remained faithful simply and solely that they might control the patronage.

President Roosevelt is turning toward the sound money protectionists in the South, and he has asked Clark Howell to come here to discuss the situation with him. It is believed the President also intends to ask the advice of two or three conservative Democratic Senators in the South, like Morgan and McEnery, and then submit the whole scheme to three or four Northern Senators like Allison, Spooner, Proctor, and Cullom.

Professional Barnacles Will Be Scraped Off.

For years the same clique of Southern Republicans, both black and white, have been coming North to national conventions, making their deals with representatives of different candidates and then returning to wait for the offices. In few States south of Mason and Dixon's line is there any real campaign between the two big parties. The average Southern Republican has no ambition beyond the nearest office.

Close friends of the President assert he is determined to stop this, and, of course, the only way to do it, is to recognize the reputable Southern Democrats of that large and constantly increasing class which is with the Republican administration always on the tariff issue, and which dropped silver when the South once more became prosperous. It is believed, therefore, that the invitation to Clark Howell to come here at this time means the beginning of a radical departure in filling the Southern offices.

How far this policy will be acceptable to Northern politicians is a matter the President has to determine for himself. He does not propose to act rashly, it is said, but he does aim to continue the friendly feeling inaugurated by President McKinley between the two sections of the country. President McKinley appointed a number of confederate soldiers to serve in the United States army during the war with Spain, and President

EDEN HEADS A SCHEME TO BUILD WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL.

Former Manager of the Great Northern Represents Chicago Syndicate in a St. Louis Project.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—W. S. Eden, former manager of the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago, announced this evening that he represented a Chicago syndicate which has completed plans for the erection of a World's Fair hotel in this city, to cost not less than $1,500,000. The building is to be of stone, seven stories high, and will be located near the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Three locations have been submitted, each one of which the syndicate can secure. Isaac S. Taylor has been appointed to draw up plans for the projected building and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Eden says the men behind the scheme are well known capitalists of Chicago.

HOLDUP MEN INVADE THE PUP.

Robbers Force the Bartender in a Down-Town Saloon to Hand Over $27.

Two robbers entered the Pup saloon, Wabash avenue and Congress street, held up the bartender, Frank Johnson, at the point of their revolvers, and secured $27. The saloon is owned by J. W. Adams. Johnson was alone in the place at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning when the men entered. While one of the men kept the bartender covered with his revolver the other looted the cash register. Both men then backed out the front door and escaped.

MAD DOG CHASED THROUGH THE DOWN-TOWN STREETS.

Rabid Animal Snaps at Many Persons and Bites a Horse Before a Detective Kills It.

A mad dog created terror in the down-town district yesterday. The animal ran down Michigan avenue to Jackson boulevard, west to State, south back to Wabash avenue again, and finally was shot by Detective Casey. A half a dozen policemen and a hundred or more men and boys chased the rabid creature through the streets. The dog snapped at many persons, but bit none of them. However, it fastened its teeth in a horse.

CHILD KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Mamie Gallagher, Seven Years Old, Meets Death at Fortieth Street Crossing.

While playing with a number of companions on the way home from school, Mamie Gallagher, aged 7 years, of 3343 Armour avenue, met death under the wheels of a train yesterday afternoon at Fortieth and State streets. The children failed to see the Chicago Junction railway engine that was pulling a freight train from the east until it was almost on top of them. Then the Gallagher girl became confused and failed to escape. Engineer William Booth reversed his engine, but too late.

A man supposed to be John Wirthman, 35 years old, was found on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern tracks near Sixty-third street. His skull was fractured and he was unconscious. The man was removed to the Englewood Union Hospital, where it is said he may die.

Roosevelt is being urged to apply the same principle to the civil offices.

All the indications are that he will do this, and, in spite of the howl which will be raised by the professional Southern Republicans, will dot the South with high-grade Democratic federal officeholders, who will represent the administration mentally, morally, socially, and financially, even if they do not politically. Mr. Howell is expected at the White House tomorrow, and he will be immediately followed by some of the Northern Senators, so there is likely to be "something doing" down in Dixie before many days have passed.

Unfair Tactics of Democrats in Ohio Blocked.

"The attempt of the Ohio Democratic committee," said Representative Bromwell of Cincinnati, "to get rid of discussing the issues that are at stake in the campaign by trying to use President McKinley's death as a cloak, was promptly blocked by General Dick, Chairman of the Republican State committee. The Democratic committee thought that it would play to the galleries by sending out a letter immediately following the death of the President, asking that there be no debates.

"General Dick promptly replied, saying that it would be an injustice to the memory of the dead President to cease the fight for good and honest government.

"There is no doubt in my mind as to the result. Governor Nash will be elected by an old time plurality, and the Legislature will be Republican by an unmistakable majority, thereby assuring the continuance of Republican representation in the United States Senate from Ohio."

Colonel Russell B. Harrison was a caller on President Roosevelt today and was cordially received. Colonel Roosevelt was extremely interested in the way Colonel Harrison was treated in Porto Rico, and intimated that he would reopen the whole case and see if any injustice had been done.

Congressman Corliss Opposes Grant to Cable Company.

Representative Corliss of Michigan called on the President today to argue against the granting by this government to any company or corporation the right to land a cable in Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. He holds that such a grant would form a monopoly which would be injurious to the government and to commercial interests. Mr. Corliss presented virtually the same arguments as those which he used in his minority report from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the Fifty-sixth Congress. "I told the President," said Mr. Corliss, "and I told the President that Great Britain achieved her commercial supremacy by the purchase or construction and control of canals and cables. I believe that the line can be built by the government at a cost of $8,000,000. General Greeley of the signal service has estimated the cost at $10,000,000. Rear Admiral Bradford makes a similar estimate. The company now seeking the rights of landing will secure rates that will amount to much more than the subsidy of $6,000,000 which it was supposed to pay a private company."

The majority report in favor of a cable maintained by a private corporation was extensive, and the disadvantages of a government cable were summed up by saying that a government cable would cost $15,000,000 with an annual outlay of $1,500,000; that it could not land or operate in Japan or China, which would mean its income, its annual outlay being as stated above, and that a private corporation will give the government all the advantages of a government line for official business, in time of peace or war at a fixed charge for the service, and without any risk to the government, the corporation, however, to receive private capital and assuming all risks for a sum not exceeding $300,000 a year for twenty years, and a rate thereafter to be fixed by the Postmaster General, not exceeding half the rates charged the public thereafter.

Secretary Long Seriously Ill.

Secretary Long was called home today by the serious illness of his daughter. When he left Hingham he believed she was much improved by her trip, but after being in Washington only a few hours he found it necessary to return in great haste. His reports of her condition were so grave as to justify the fear that the end may come at any time.

Carrier Dismissed for Disrespect to McKinley.

Because he spoke in a disrespectful manner of President McKinley when told of the Buffalo tragedy, V. R. O'Donovan, a letter carrier at Brockton, Mass., was today dismissed from the service. He told that the late President had been shot, O'Donovan was in the act of delivering mail on his route and replied: "As good men as he have gone that way before." A report of his statement was made, and an investigation showed that the letter-carrier had made the remark with evil feeling. He had at other times, while in the performance of his official duties, severely criticised President McKinley's policy and denounced him personally.

The order for his removal from the postal service was today signed by the Postmaster General and forwarded to Brockton.

Privacy of Mail Must Be Respected.

The Postmaster General today took action on the case of Joseph R. Upton, a carrier in the Philadelphia postoffice, who was charged with violating the postal laws by making a copy of a postal card that passed through his hands. On the evening of Sept. 13, when the country was stirred up over the report from Buffalo that the President's life was slowly ebbing away, Upton was assorting his mail preparatory to starting out on his route.

His attention was attracted to a postal card which notified a man on his route that a meeting of the Northwest Branch Socialist Club would be held on the following Sunday, giving the name of the park where the meeting was to be held. Excited and agitated by the news from Buffalo and associating the term Socialist with Anarchist he immediately jumped to the conclusion that the Anarchists were to hold a meeting, for what purpose he knew not. Upton then made a copy of the postal card, which he gave to the police authorities, and delivered the postal card to the man to whom it was addressed.

On the Sunday named the police arrested the men who were engaged in the meeting, and they were later liberated, having shown that they were not Anarchists and that their association was purely a political one. The police testified as to how they had secured information of the meeting, and the man to whom the postal card was addressed preferred charges against Upton. Postmaster Hicks of Philadelphia, having made a statement of the case, forwarded it to Washington for final decision.

The Postoffice department has held that Upton's offense is a most serious one and generally is followed by dismissal from the service, he was unduly excited on the day mentioned and he believed the terms Socialist and Anarchist to be identical. In view of these facts the department believes he should be leniently dealt with, and has directed Postmaster Hicks that he summon Upton before him and reprimand him, impressing upon him the absolute privacy of personal letters and post cards.

Dr. Rixey and Secretary Cortelyou returned from Canton today and reported to the President at the White House.

Mourning Stamp for McKinley Abandoned.

Officials of the Postoffice department have decided, after a consideration extending over the period since President McKinley's death, that a mourning stamp will not be issued. The principal reason governing their decision is that the preparation of the plates for the issue could not be finished in less than ninety days, so that the stamp would not be available until long after the official period of mourning had passed. There are other reasons, however, of considerable weight. The agreements reached by the International Postal union prescribe certain colors for the borders of stamps in use in the various countries. By these agreements the United States is not permitted the use of black. While it would be possible, Postmaster Merritt says, to strike off an issue of mourning stamps for domestic mail only, it would be in violation of all precedents in the department, and in view of the principal objection—namely, the length of time necessary for the preparation of the plates—the step was deemed impracticable.

The stamp which the department would have issued had a mourning issue been decided upon contained a portrait of the late President in its center, inclosed within a black border. The color of the stamp borders would not have been in accordance with the rules of the International Postal union. It is not impossible that later a memorial stamp will be issued bearing a likeness of Mr. McKinley, but if so the design of mourning will be omitted.

No Indignity Toward Japanese Intended.

The State department has replied to the complaint of the Japanese government on account of alleged indignities shown to women connected with the Japanese consulate at Honolulu during the movement of the marine hospital service to stamp out bubonic plague from Hawaii. It was complained that the medical examination was conducted in a brutal and unseemly manner. The State department in its reply expresses regret for the incident and says that it was not intended to show any discrimination against the Japanese people.

Col. W. H. Bisbee Made Brigadier by President.

President Roosevelt today appointed Colonel William H. Bisbee a Brigadier General of the regular army to succeed General James M. Bell, yesterday retired. Colonel Bisbee was among the officers who was recommended for this position at the time of the passage of the act of Congress last winter, which increased the numbers of general officers. He has been highly recommended by Major General Lloyd Wheaton and Major General Arthur MacArthur for his recent services in the Philippine Islands. Colonel Bisbee entered the service as a private of the Eighteenth Infantry, Sept. 2, 1861. He was promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant of the 9th of June, 1862, and continued serving with that regiment throughout the civil war.

Colonel Bisbee was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, and brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and during the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., in 1864.

He participated in the Santiago campaign, returning with the troops to Montauk Point in 1898. He went to the Philippine Islands in July, 1899, and his services there have been full of work and honors. General Bisbee will retire Jan. 28, 1904.

This was the first day President Roosevelt had time to familiarize himself with his new surroundings. The stream of callers has notably subsided, and the President improved the dull afternoon by making the acquaintance of the hive of clerks who look after executive business in the White House.

Shows Growth of Banks Under New Law.

The Controller of the Currency has compiled a summary of returns relating to the organization of national banks under the provisions of the "National currency law," as amended by the act of March 14, 1900, the statistics being brought down to the close of September. During the eighteen and one-half months ended on Sept. 30 there were organized 721 banks, with a capital of $362,000,000, and with a deposit of bonds as security for circulation of $165,750,000.

Included in the number of banks are 486 with a capital of $12,747,000, the organization of which was effected under the provisions of the amendment of the act of March 14, those with capital of less than $50,000. Banks of capital of $50,000 or over were organized in the number of 229, the capital being $28,885,000.

While a limited number of the banks organized succeeded State or private banks placed in liquidation for the purpose of reorganization, ninety-nine with capital of $6,145,000 were conversions of State banks, effected under the revisions of section 5154 of the revised statutes of the United States. Of the total number of conversions sixty-eight were with capital of less than $50,000 and thirty-one with capital of $500,000 or over.

In number of organizations the middle States led with 224 and capital of $12,005,000. The Southern States are second in number of organizations—namely, 171, with capital of $6,208,000. There were organized in the Western States 151 banks, with capital of $4,885,000; in the Eastern States 135, with capital of $7,889,000; in the Pacific States, including Hawaii, 22, with capital of $1,655,000, and in the New England States 12 banks, with capital of $1,200,000.

Texas Leads in Total of New Banks.

In point of number of organizations Texas leads with ninety banks, followed by Pennsylvania with eighty-three; Iowa, fifty-three; Ohio, forty-two; Illinois, forty; Oklahoma and Indian Territories, thirty-seven each; Minnesota, twenty-eight; New York, twenty-seven; Indiana, twenty-five; Kansas, twenty-one, and Nebraska, twenty. With the exception of Vermont, District of Columbia, Utah, Nevada, and Alaska, one or more banks have been organized in every State and Territory of the union. Notwithstanding the fact that the act of March 14, 1900, permitted the issue of circulating notes to the par value of bonds depositing, not exceeding the authorized capital stock, and the reduction of the semi-annual duty on circulation secured by 2 per cent bonds, issue of which was authorized by that act to one-fourth of 1 per cent, circulation has exceeded by less than 5 per cent the amount issuable on the minimum bond deposit—namely: 25 per cent of the authorized capital stock of banks with a capital of $150,000 or less, and $50,000 by banks with capital exceeding $150,000. In other words, banks have deposited bonds to the amount of a trifle less than 29 per cent of the maximum. Appended to the statement relating to organizations is a summary relative to the number of banks in existence, the "authorized" capital stock, bonds deposited, circulation secured by bonds, and by lawful money on March 14 and June 30, 1900, June 29 and Sept. 30, 1901.

Since March 14, 1900, the number of banks in existence had increased from 3,617 to 4,254; the capital stock from $616,308,056 to $661,863,605; bonds deposited from $244,811,570 to $330,721,930; and circulation secured by bonds and lawful money from $254,402,730 to $358,830,547 or a net increase of $104,427,817.

WASHES HIS HANDS OF HAWKES

General Corbin Explains His Connection with the Attempt to Organize a Hemp Company.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—[Special.]—The feature of the investigation of the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Heistand today was the appearance of General Corbin on the stand.

The Adjutant General said he wanted to state for the honor of his country that he never heard it intimated before that the War department could be used for any dishonorable purposes. He testified Colonel Heistand made a general statement concerning the organization of a company and asked him if he would like to invest in it. He thought favorably of the concern, but two or three days later he told Heistand he had no money to invest in any company. Some time afterward Assistant Secretary of State Allen came to him and said a man named Hawkes was using both their names to float some scheme. He told Allen Hawkes had no authority to use his name. Neither Boyd nor Melkiejohn ever talked to him concerning the organization of the company.

Judge James E. Boyd also denied any connection with the company. Judge Boyd said he never talked with Corbin, Melkiejohn, Allen, or Heistand concerning the proposed company.

Major Hawkes was recalled to testify concerning the "To Whom It May Concern" letter. The original draft was different from that first presented to the committee. The titles of the men signing the letter were not upon the original draft.

He was asked if he had not approached Lawrence S. Holt of North Carolina and offered to hush up the case for a consideration of $800. This question was asked at the suggestion of Colonel Heistand, and was noted by Hawkes, who replied in heat that "$800 would not hush up anything. Any man that says so is a liar and I will so brand him!"

Mrs. Roosevelt Names Secretary.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Roosevelt has appointed Miss Belle Hagner, daughter of Justice Hagner of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, her social secretary. Miss Hagner acted in the same capacity for Mrs. McKinley.

SAMPSON NOT IN FAMOUS BATTLE.

Inquiry Court Learns That His Ship Arrived After Final Surrender.

COMBAT ALREADY ENDED.

First Witness in Behalf of Schley Gives Details of Brooklyn's Actions.

EXPLAINS CHANGES IN LOG.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Sampson did not arrive upon the scene of battle on Santiago when the American fleet vanquished the Spaniards until one hour and fifteen minutes after the Colon had surrendered, and the conflict was over, according to evidence before the court of inquiry today.

The Colon was sunk at 1:15 p. m., and the New York arrived at 2:30. According to the speed alleged to have been made by the New York at that time, Sampson was exactly twenty-one miles away when the Spanish colors were hauled down in defeat.

This was sworn to by Lieutenant Sharp, commander of the Vixen, one of the strongest of Schley's opponents. Lieutenant Doyle of the Brooklyn was a good witness for Rear Admiral Schley. He cleared up some points relating to changes that had been made in the log of his vessel regarding the loop, and relieved Schley of the suspicion that these records had been changed so as to put the Brooklyn in a more favorable light.

Lieutenant Doyle was placed in an embarrassing position by being called by the Judge Advocate instead of Attorney Rayner. Captain Lemly's purpose was to prove by the testimony of Lieutenant Doyle that the log of the Brooklyn had been altered so as to put the Brooklyn in a more favorable position when the loop was made. He did not succeed, however, as Lieutenant Doyle explained the matter to the satisfaction of both sides.

Confused Over Direction of Loop.

Shortly after the battle began Lieutenant Doyle was in the forward turret of the Brooklyn, and the smoke of battle was so dense he could not see. Neither did Doyle know what made the change in the log, according to this conviction. The change was made in Lieutenant Doyle's own handwriting, and he swore on the stand emphatically that the first entry "was absolutely an error, and I thereby wanted to correct it. I could not see on account of the smoke. I thought I was starboard, but afterwards changed it to port."

Plan of Blockade Explained.

Lieutenant Doyle testified that the order of Commodore Schley was to have the fleet turn at a distance of two and one-half miles on each side of the harbor of Santiago when the flying squadron was first blockading the port. The distance of the fleet from shore was three to four miles, depending on the officer of the deck, who had discretionary power as to whether to turn in shore or seaward.

Speaking of the loop made by the Brooklyn, Lieutenant Doyle testified there was grave danger of a general mixup with the Spanish ships, and that the loop was necessary to avoid it.

In contradiction of every other witness Doyle testified of a conference of war with the commanding officers of the fleet on the Brooklyn. At this conference, he swore, the officers of the Brooklyn that the action of May 31 was for the purpose of locating the batteries at Santiago, and not to destroy the Colon. As a result of that reconnaissance the location of the shore batteries were learned and two new guns discovered.

Sampson Not to Be Implicated.

A decision was made by the court that no questions would be admitted which were intended to make a comparison between the blockades maintained by Schley and Sampson. This decision was not rendered, however, until it had been developed that Sampson maintained for two nights a blockade identical with that of Schley.

Captain Sigsbee of the scout St. Paul demonstrated beyond question that he did not convey to Admiral Sampson dispatches which gave definite information that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago. He said after examining his testimony that he was sure he had not delivered the dispatch from the department giving positive information about the fleet, and said the dispatch he delivered to Schley was only saying the Spaniards were probably in Santiago.

Evans Seeks a Vindication.

"Fighting Bob" Evans of the Iowa said he had been put in the position by Attorney Rayner of having gone on the Brooklyn and boasted that he had destroyed the entire Spanish fleet. Evans requested permission to make a statement and to produce a letter from Captain Cook of the Brooklyn in which Cook asserted that Evans had not made such claims. He was not given permission to read the letter.

Yeoman Becker of the New York was recalled and testified he was not sure the memorandum regarding the code arranged with the Cubans had been sent by the Iowa, whereas yesterday he swore positively that this was the case. Lieutenant Sharp of the Vixen proved to be a tiresome and technical witness. His testimony related chiefly to the correctness of the notes of the battle made by Lieutenant Harlow of his ship. There were two sets of these memoranda and they were not identical. One of them showed that the helm of the Brooklyn was turned to port when that ship started to make the loop, the other showing that the helm was turned to starboard.

The Judge Advocate endeavored to show that a transcript of these notes published on the Brooklyn had been tampered with, and this placed Schley in the attitude of making a false statement. It developed, however, that the copy which reached Schley was printed exactly as received by him, and he was thus relieved of the suspicion that the officers of the Brooklyn, including Schley, had altered the notes to suit themselves.

Chart of Coast Admitted.

The formal proceedings of the day were begun with a brief explanation of the large chart of the southern coast of Cuba which hangs on the wall of the courtroom. Captain Parker, on behalf of Admiral Schley, said he was willing to accept the chart as authentic.

Rear Admiral Evans was the first of the witnesses of yesterday who appeared for the purpose of making corrections in his testimony. Having made these corrections, Evans said:

"May it please the court, in connection with one of the questioned asked me yesterday, unless Admiral Schley or his counsel sir, object, I should like to make a statement and produce a letter, if at any moment counsel object or Admiral Schley objects I will withdraw it and stop."

Mr. Rayner—Could we look at the letter?

"Certainly," handing it to Mr. Rayner. "It is a matter entirely personal to me, sir. The way the question was put to me yesterday, it put me in the position of having bragged of destroying the whole Spanish fleet on board the Brooklyn. The identical words were used in a letter purporting to come from the Brooklyn and published in a Washington newspaper of July 25, 1898. I immediately went to the editor of the paper to ascertain the author of such a letter, and he, after a good deal of trouble, ascertained that it was a woman who had given this information. Whether she was paid for it or not I could not find out. At the same time, I wrote to Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, inclosing the article, and there is his reply. I should like that letter to go in the testimony in connection with that question, as the words are identically the words used in this scurrilous letter published in the newspaper."

Rayner Defends His Question.

Mr. Rayner—I do not object to any explanation at all that you may make. There was nothing wrong in the question itself.

"The question was put to me as if I had stated, 'I had shot the bow off the Pluton, raked this ship, and knocked out another, etc.' There is Captain Cook's letter denying that such a conversation took place."

Mr. Rayner—The point is whether the conversation was between you and Commodore Schley.

Mr. Rayner said he would object to the presentation of the letter at this time, but not at the proper time. He said the proper time for this will be when Captain Cook is on the stand.

Admiral Evans—I withdraw it.

Mr. Rayner—I am perfectly willing you shall submit it at the proper time.

Vixen's Commander Is Called.

Lieutenant Commander Alexander M. Sharp, who commanded the converted yacht Vixen during the Spanish war, was the first new witness. He testified that he had first fallen in with the flying squadron on the morning of May 24 off Cienfuegos. He said that the weather on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago had been "squally," but that it had not been sufficiently bad to interfere with the speed of the Vixen. The vessel had not, he said, been in urgent need of coal on May 28.

Commander Sharp said he had been placed on picket duty at the eastern end of the line on the night of May 29, and had continued this duty afterward. He was about two miles from the shore, he said, and probably three miles from the mouth of the harbor. He said that the entire fleet could not be discerned at night, and that the shore line could only be discerned as a black mass in the distance.

Mr. Hanna—Could you have seen a vessel undertaking to pass out near the shore under those conditions?

Commander Sharp—If it had shown no lights and made no noise I do not believe we could.

"Did you at any time suppose yourself to have discovered a torpedo boat attempting to escape?"

"One night we sighted a light running apparently along shore with a good deal of speed, and signaled that it was a torpedo boat escaping. It turned out to be a locomotive headlight on the railroad."

"Under those circumstances could you have seen the train had no headlight been displayed?"

"I think not. All we saw was the light."

Mr. Hanna—Passing on to the battle of July 3, did you see any portion of the loop made by the Brooklyn?

Tells of Brooklyn's Movement.

"When I first saw the Brooklyn I think it was headed about south and swinging rapidly under the port helm."

"Did you at any time have any conversation with any person in the presence of Commodore Schley with respect to the direction in which the Brooklyn turned on that occasion?"

"Yes, sir."

"State the circumstances of that conversation."

"I took on board the Brooklyn a copy of the notes taken by Lieutenant Harlow, the executive officer of the Vixen, during the engagement, and showed them to the Commodore. I was talking to the Commodore about those notes, and at one part of the conversation, of the way that the helm of the Brooklyn had been put to form the so-called loop. I stated that the helm was put to port, Lieutenant Hodgson spoke up and said, 'No, you are mistaken; helm was put to starboard.' I said, 'No, no, you put your helm to port.' He said, 'I can prove it to you. Look at this chart.' I said, 'I don't want to see the chart. You swung with the port helm.'"

"Was it conceded finally," asked Captain Lemly, "that the helm had been put to port to make the turn?"

"I am not positive," was the reply, "but it is my impression that it was."

"By whom was the concession made?"

"I do not remember."

"Were there any instructions at that time to the navigator in regard to entries in the log?"

"Not that I remember."

Fires Upon a Locomotive.

On cross-examination Commander Sharp was questioned in great detail by Captain Parker in regard to entries in the log of the Brooklyn for the period covering the Cuban campaign. He referred to the entries concerning the Vixen's firing upon a locomotive engine on shore near Santiago, taking it for a gunboat. He elicited from the witness the statement that at that time the Vixen must have been quite near the shore.

Captain Parker then questioned Commander Sharp concerning the notes made of the battle of July 3 by Lieutenant Harlow, on board the Vixen. This report has occasioned no little controversy, it being claimed by some of Schley's friends that after a copy of the notes was delivered to the Commodore by Commander Sharp they were changed somewhat. The witness said that he had taken a carbon copy to the Commodore after the battle.

"Do these notes state the truth of the battle as you saw it?" asked Captain Parker, and the witness replied:

"These are Lieutenant Harlow's notes. He took them, and I am not prepared to say yes or no whether they are absolutely correct in every particular or not."

"Haven't you read them over several times?"

"I have."

"Now, are you not prepared to say to the best of your knowledge and belief they contain a true statement of what Lieutenant Harlow saw?"

"I cannot tell what Lieutenant Harlow saw."

"Do you recollect a conversation with Commodore Schley after the Colon reconnoissance in the presence of Lieutenant Harlow, in which the Commodore remarked that his purpose had been to develop the strength of those batteries?"

"I really do not remember," was the response. "I wish I could."

Notes Changed After Delivery.

Judge Advocate Lemly had the witness compare the original copy of the Harlow notes with the copy printed on board the Brooklyn, with the result of showing that the notes had been changed before being printed to make the account say that at 10:05 the two leading ships of the enemy "bore well on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter" instead of on the "starboard bow," and that at 11:45 the Brooklyn was "one point on port bow" instead of "one point on starboard bow."

Captain Parker—Now, knowing that fact, may it not be possible that, before you sent those notes on board or took them on board to the Commodore the word "starboard" may have been changed into "port" or vice versa? If you read the notes over before you took them to the Commodore and saw any inaccuracies or things that ought to have been changed, you probably would have changed them, would you not?

Report Not Read Carefully.

"I am afraid I did not read them over as carefully as I should have done."

Mr. Rayner—Do you remember that when you handed to Commodore Schley the typewritten transcript of the Harlow notes from which the pamphlet was printed that you said: "Commodore Schley, these are the true notes of the fight, which will stand?"

"I have no recollection of using such language."

Mr. Rayner—I want to see if you recollect this incident: Do you remember on the afternoon of the 1st or 2d of July you were called alongside the Brooklyn, and by a megaphone message from Lieutenant Sears, speaking for Commodore Schley, directed to go in the New York and report to Sampson that Commodore Schley had observed suspicious movements of smoke in the harbor, indicating vessels were moving toward the entrance, and that Commodore Schley thought the enemy was preparing to come out; that you did go to the New York and report to Sampson as directed, and that by Sampson you were ordered to go to each vessel on the blockade and repeat Commodore Schley's message, with an additional order from Sampson directing the ships to close in and keep a sharp lookout; that you performed this duty, and so reported later in the same day that you had done as directed?

"I have no remembrance of the occurrence, I am sorry to say. I wish I could remember."

"Is it possible that this could have occurred? The Vixen was constantly on errands of this sort?"

"Constantly."

"And owing to the many services and missions of that sort it performed it is probable you might have forgotten this?"

"It is always probable. Possible, also."

"You are not in a position to say today that that did not take place?"

"I am not in a position to say that did not take place."

"I could not state with any definiteness."

Captain Sigsbee was recalled to correct the official copy of his testimony of yesterday, but before he proceeded Mr. Rayner asked him whether "in view of the state of the weather and the sea on May 26 ships could have coaled with safety to them."

Captain Sigsbee replied: "Possibly, yes, on the evening of the 26th, but at risk of danger to the ships. The weather had somewhat abated, and I cannot say that it would have been impossible."

Captain Sigsbee also made an addition to his statement of yesterday concerning any statement that he might have made to Sampson or any one else to the effect that Commodore Schley was blockading Santiago harbor twenty-five miles out at sea. He said:

"I did not and never have stated that Admiral Schley was blockading twenty-five miles out at sea."

The court asked Captain Sigsbee: "You have stated there were two meetings off Santiago while you were blockading there. Were the meetings accidental or by order of the senior officer present?"

"By order of the senior officer present—Commanding officers will repair on board, or some such signal."

"What was the object of these meetings of commanding officers off Santiago?"

"They were informal meetings to talk over the situation. I remember I objected to one because the Spaniards might come out and catch us out of our ships at any time and wanted to go aboard my ship. The meeting was broken up on my account. It was referred to by Captain Wise, and, of course, it shows a meeting with Captain Wise."

Brooklyn Officer Testifies.

When Captain Sigsbee left the witness stand he was succeeded by Lieutenant James J. Doyle, who was watch officer on board Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the Spanish war.

In response to questions by Captain Lemly, Lieutenant Doyle said that during the battle off Santiago he had had charge of the two waist turrets. He had, he said, written the log giving the account of the battle as there recorded, but afterwards an addenda had been made by the navigator.

When the Brooklyn steamed westward witness was first in the port turret and then in the starboard turret.

"Did you have an opportunity of observing which way the vessel turned?" Captain Lemly asked.

Witness responded in the affirmative. He said, however, that he did not hear orders given to the man at the wheel.

"What did you observe?"

"I observed while in the port turret that we had an opportunity of firing at the Spanish ships and the turret was trained nearly ahead. The Spanish ships were a little bit then on our port bow, and we lost sight of them by our ship turning with a starboard helm. Then it was that the order was given to man the starboard battery, and as I crossed from one turret to the other I observed the Spanish ships a little bit on our starboard bow. As soon as I got in that turret I swung the gun sharp on the starboard bow.

"In the meantime some of our own guns had fired, probably in the forward eight-inch turret, so I could see nothing at all from the dense smoke. While in that position and while the turret was being trained, Mr. Mason, the executive officer, passed down the starboard gangway, calling 'Sharp on the starboard quarter!' and I accordingly trained the turret around and picked the Spanish up on our starboard quarter, and from then on it was a constant train of the turret until we had the Spanish ships about abeam."

"What do you mean, exactly, when you say the vessel turned with starboard helm?"

Lost Sight of Spanish Ships.

"It was then turning with a starboard helm, because that is the reason we lost sight of the Spanish ships."

The witness stated that the original entry in the log had made it appear that the helm was put to starboard instead of to port, as it appears in the permanent log.

Asked why he changed it, Mr. Doyle said:

"I changed it after I had had a discussion with Sharp. I had been under the impression, as I have stated, that we had turned with a starboard helm."

"Why were the interlined words put in?"

"They were put in, I think, in fact I know, at the suggestion of some person, probably the navigator. They were put in evidently after the log was written up, because they are interlined."

"About how was the ship heading at that time—within the quadrant of a circle—southward to westward, northward to eastward?"

Vessel First Headed In-Shore.

"We were headed at the beginning of the battle inshore; that is to say, the head of our ship was probably about north, and as soon as the Spanish ships came out and I got on top of the port turret, the ship was then moving ahead and turning with port helm, because the Spanish ships were a little on our starboard bow; but we were manning the port battery and started to swing first and brought the port battery into action. Now, then, we must have continued around there, as I know now, but when I was in the starboard turret we lost sight of the ships, because they were on our port bow."

"The effect then of putting the helm aport, omitting the interlined words, in order to bring the starboard battery to bear, would be to send the vessel through more than 180 degrees, would it not, in turning?"

"Certainly, yes. We were headed about northeast, and that would mean more than 180 degrees."

"If the ship was headed northeast and the chase was going nearly west or on a westward course?"

"Yes, you could make the turn that way."

"Do you of your own knowledge know of anything to prevent your turning?"

"When I was on top of the starboard turret it looked much to me as though we were going to have a general mêlée or mixup with the Spanish ships."

Change Made to Correct Error.

Mr. Rayner then took the witness and asked him if it were not true that the change in the log was due to an error on the part of the witness and to no desire upon the part of anybody to falsify the facts.

"Absolutely," was the response.

"And the error," continued Mr. Rayner, "occurred, as I understood you to say, in this way: That during the action you could not see on account of the smoke and that the ship did turn with starboard helm and was so entered?"

"Yes," was the reply. "We lost track of the enemy in the first instance, with the port battery by our own bow shutting the enemy out, and showing that at that time we must have had our helm a little starboard or that the enemy was going with starboard helm."

And then when you learned you had been mistaken you made the change?"

"I changed the entry, and I think if you had the rough copy here you would find it was changed in my own handwriting."

Mr. Rayner then stated to the court that it was his desire to treat Lieutenant Doyle as a witness for Rear Admiral Schley. To this the court assented, and Mr. Rayner asked the witness a series of questions.

Witness said that while at Key West, which port the Brooklyn had left in the head of the flying squadron on May 19, 1898, he had heard nothing of the Spanish fleet, nor had he then been informed of a secret code of signals arranged by Captain McCalla for communicating with the Cuban insurgents.

Attack to Learn of Batteries.

Lieutenant Doyle placed the distance of the American fleet off Santiago from the mouth of the harbor at from three to four miles, and said there were picket boats on the inside of the line. Speaking of the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, he and Mr. Rayner designating it as a reconnoisance, Lieutenant Doyle said that its effect had been to develop the fact that the Spaniards had new guns in their land batteries.

Here Mr. Rayner asked: "When was the circular form of blockade commenced?"

While no mention was made of the name of Sampson this question was evidently regarded as an attempt to bring his blockade into the case for purposes of comparison, and Captain Lemly was prompt in noting a sharp and vigorous objection.

The members of the court retired, and when they returned Admiral Dewey said:

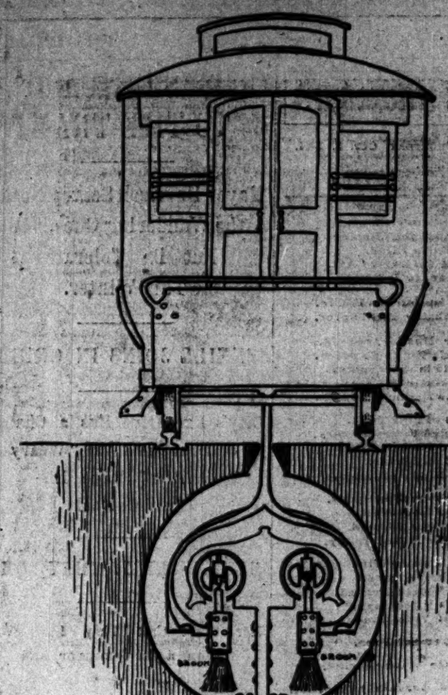
"The court decides that all questions relating to the blockade off Santiago must be confined to the time prior to the arrival of the commander-in-chief."

The court then adjourned for the day.

Chicago to St. Louis and Return, $5.00.

Via the Wabash. Tickets good going on all night trains of Oct. 7 and morning train of Oct. 8. For limits and other information call at city ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone Central 3046.

UNDERGROUND TROLLEY SYSTEM FOR CHICAGO



The Union Traction company has been requested to allow experiments to be made to demonstrate the feasibility of using the cable conduits for an underground trolley system.

R. E. Sherman, the inventor of the system, said to be designed especially to meet conditions in Chicago, also has asked the members of the Committee on Local Transportation to inspect a model of the road in operation at the Republican county headquarters, 76 Fifth avenue. He affirms that the project is backed by Chicago capital, and that a bid will be made for a franchise.

To meet conditions which have been alleged to be bars against the adoption of the underground system in Chicago Mr. Sherman sheaths the conductors with hard rubber and steel. This, he says, will prevent moisture from interfering with the operation of the road.

The cable conduits can be used for the system, according to the inventor. The trolley forms the contact underneath the sheath and cannot be injured by water unless the conduits fill to a depth of eighteen inches. To prevent this the inventor proposes to give the conduits outlets so that they may carry off the water which falls into them through the cable slots. It is the backing up of water in the sewers which floods the conduits, according to Mr. Sherman, and this can be remedied.

It is admitted that the chief difficulty which the system would meet would be in making switches. The trolleys run in a double set of tubes so that at a switch the slightest disarrangement of them would result in a breakdown.

Mr. Sherman claims that a road can be constructed according to his designs at a cost of 30 cents a foot. A somewhat similar system, he said, is in operation in Philadelphia.

"If the right to use a portion of the cable track can be secured from the traction company we shall be able to demonstrate the possibilities in this system," he said. "The Aldermen have been invited to inspect it, and we propose to put in a bid for a franchise when the Traction committee is ready to receive them. Dexter Kenyon is one of the Chicago men interested in the system. The names of the others will be announced soon."

MEET TO DRAFT A SUBSIDY BILL

Senators Hanna and Frye, and Congressman Littlefield in Conference.

HAVE LITTLE TO GIVE OUT

Interested Shippers Hope for Measure Which Will Meet Objections.

WILL CONFER AGAIN TODAY.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—An important conference participated in by Senator Mark Hanna, Senator William P. Frye, and Congressman Littlefield of Maine, was held today at the Hotel Brunswick, at which the features of a new ship subsidy bill to be introduced when Congress assembles in December were considered.

It is understood that Congressman Charles Grosvenor of Ohio, who at the last session was regarded as speaking for the administration when measures of national importance were debated, was expected to be here for the conference, but was unable to attend.

Just exactly what occurred today is largely a matter of conjecture. It was no secret that a ship subsidy bill was under discussion, but what details were considered could not be learned.

Senator Frye Is Reserved.

Senator Frye, who has been an ardent champion of the principle of subsidizing American vessels for the carrying trade, this evening declined to give out anything about the conference and said:

"The measure is still being considered, and we haven't got far enough to justify making any public statement."

Congressman Littlefield said that he was only a "passenger" at the conference and begged to be excused giving any details.

By another authoritative source, however, it is asserted that today at the conference it was practically decided to make a new ship subsidy bill one of the prominent features of the coming session of Congress.

Senator Hanna and Senator Frye in the Senate will urge it and in the House the Republican leaders are expected to rally to its support, as it is likely to be a party measure.

May Be Shaped to Meet Objections.

In regard to today's conference, according to the same source, it can further be said that the new bill will aim to meet all the strong criticisms that were urged against it at the last session of Congress.

A vote was not taken on the bill in the House nor Senate last session. It was opposed by the Democrats in the Senate, who manipulated affairs so that no vote upon it was reached. It is believed that had it come to a vote it would have passed the Senate by a narrow margin.

Shipping Men at Meeting.

There were present at the conference today representatives of certain shipping interests who are interested in the bill and who hope to see it passed.

The conference may be resumed today at the Hotel Brunswick.

DEERE WILL HEAD PLOW TRUST.

Stockholders in Big Combination Practically Decide on the Presidency—After Foreign Trade.

Charles H. Deere of Moline, Ill., will head the American Plow company, the gigantic manufacturing and financial combination which will begin operations about Jan. 1 next. This practically was agreed on by the stockholders at a conference in the Auditorium Annex yesterday. Mr. Deere's father is said to have made the first steel plow ever used. The election of officers, however, probably will not be held until next month.

In addition to the thirty plants included in the consolidation, two new ones will be erected specially to care for the export trade and supplying markets which have been opened up in the recent acquisitions to the United States. One of these plants will be located on the Atlantic coast and will furnish the product for the European and South American countries and for the West Indies. The other will be built on the Pacific coast and will supply Japan, China, India, Russia, the Philippines, and Hawaii.

Special efforts will be made by the new concern to cultivate the foreign trade. Agencies will be established in every country in the world. The superiority of the American plow, the directors believe, will make the company master of the situation. It is pointed out that in South America steel plows are used, and no old will be cultivated at once. One firm, it is said, is engaged filling an order for 3,000 plows for Russia. But plows will not be the only product of the corporation. Every kind of agricultural device used in putting seed into the ground is to be manufactured.

These developments have resulted from the meetings of the stockholders, which have been held here this week, which practically closed negotiations which have been under way several months. The capital of the consolidated concern will be $100,000,000 and its headquarters will be in Chicago.

"The new combination," said W. A. Vincent, its counsel, "will bring more money into this country than any other corporation doing business here."

STEAMER M. M. DRAKE AND BARGE LOST IN LAKE GALE.

Both Boats Were Crossing Lake Superior and Were Flying Signals of Distress When Crews Were Taken Off.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 2.—The steamer M. M. Drake, with the barge Michigan in tow, was lost in the northwest gale on Lake Superior when off Vermilion Point today. Both boats were bound from Duluth to Lake Erie ports with cargoes of iron ore, having left the former place before the gale set in yesterday. The signals of distress flown by the two boats brought the steamers Northern Wave and Superior City to the rescue, else the crews of both boats would probably have been lost, as a yawlboat could not have lived in the heavy seas. The Northern Wave arrived here with some of the sailors from the Michigan this evening, and the officers of the two boats, with the balance of the crews, were brought down by the Superior City.

WAR CRAFT RUNS BY GASOLINE.

Boat Tested at Ottawa, Ont., Travels at the Rate of Twenty Miles an Hour.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The swiftest boat ever seen in Ottawa and believed to be the swiftest for its size in the world was tested today on the Rideau Canal. It is thirty feet long, built on lines of a war craft, and ran at a speed of twenty miles an hour for some distance.

The craft was built for V. L. Emerson of this city, who designed the engine for the boat.

It is intended to fill the place of an auxiliary torpedo boat, such as is used in the United States and Britain, and in place of being run by steam power is manipulated by g

BURKE ACCUSED IN GRAND JURY.

Charged That Oil Inspector Fails to Turn in All Fees Collected.

SHORTAGE PUT AT $8,000.

Other Witnesses Disagree, and Further Inquiry Will Be Made.

DISCOUNT TO STANDARD.

Before the grand jury yesterday charges were made under oath which involve Robert E. Burke, City Oil Inspector and secretary of the Democratic County committee. From an agent of the Standard Oil company came the statement that from $18,000 to $20,000 is collected in fees annually by Mr. Burke as City Oil Inspector, while the Controller's reports show that but from $10,000 to $11,000 reaches the City Treasury each year, despite the law, which require that all fees shall be turned over by this municipal servant.

As a result of the charges on which this information was elicited the jurymen temporarily set aside the police and license fraud scandals, and turned all the guns on Oil Inspector Burke. Representatives of eleven oil companies were summoned on "forthwith subpœnas" and questioned on the fees for inspection paid by their firms to Mr. Burke and his inspecting forces during each month of 1900 and 1901.

The story on which the grand jury took up this line of inquiry was to the effect that the Oil Inspector's fees aggregate from $25,000 to $30,000. The jurors determined to find out why but $10,000 or $11,000 goes to the benefit of Chicago each year. This charge was almost immediately substantiated, in a measure, by the agent of the Standard Oil company. Another representative of the same concern a moment later, however, contended that "$11,000 was about right."

Questions Asked of Witnesses.

Questions were directed at all witnesses on the following points:

Why only five cents a package or barrel for inspection is collected from the Standard Oil company when the ordinance requires that the rate shall be six cents for each package, cask, or barrel of oil inspected. Evidence showed, too, that all other companies are required to pay six cents.

Whether the Oil Inspector or his deputies were dealing in oil, charges having been made that large profits had been made in this way, though the law stipulates those in office shall not engage in such business.

Whether the Standard Oil company has stencils of the Oil Inspector's office and stamps its own barrels without the formality of the inspector or his deputies passing on the oil sent into the market.

Whether oil is stored along the river front and in other portions of the down-town district, contrary to the city ordinances.

Whether the Standard Oil company brings its oil into the city in part by a pipe line from the big tanks at Whiting, Ind., and whether close watch is kept on all the oil tested.

Whether, in testing carloads of oil, the number of barrels on which fees are levied is not much smaller than the actual amount of oil inspected, thus causing a loss to the city.

Big Profits of the Office.

"We had been told," said a member of the grand jury last night," that the Oil Inspector's office is worth to the holder from $25,000 to $50,000 annually. We were told—and this by men who know—that oil is frequently stored in the down-town district in direct violation of the city ordinances. We are determined to find out if, as in other license matters, the city gets all it is entitled to in fees from this office."

As a preliminary to the inquiry State's Attorney Deneen, at the instance of the grand jury, called for a statement from City Controller McGann as to the fees turned over during 1900 and the present year by "Bobby" Burke. Information as to the legal expense of this office, too, was asked. Report was promptly made that last year the fees turned into the city treasury by the Oil Inspector amounted to $11,104. The expenses for the year aggregated $8,409, leaving a net income for the city of $2,695. For this year, up to Oct. 1, $8,051 has been turned in. The expenses to that date reach $5,693, leaving for the city for the nine months $2,358.

For his services, it was shown, Oil Inspector Burke is entitled to $300 a month. He is allowed one deputy at $150 a month, and another at $80 a month, and a third at $75 a month. Thus, the total expenses are to amount annually, according to the ordinance allowances, to $7,200. Incidental expenses last year, however, sent the amount up to $8,409.

Questioning the Witnesses.

Then the jurymen settled down to questioning the oil men. The first witness was G. W. Stahl, treasurer for the Standard Oil company. He was questioned as to the volume of the company's business in Chicago annually, and the fees paid over to the Oil Inspector. He displayed great lack of knowledge on these points, being unable to give an approximate estimate. Consequently, Mr. Stahl will appear before the grand jury this afternoon and present a written statement, under oath, of the company's local business and its transactions with Oil Inspector Burke.

The other representative of the Standard Oil company was Stephen N. Hurd. Both admitted that only five cents a barrel or package was paid for inspection by the company. They contended that Mr. Burke was not at fault in this matter, but that the company some years ago entered into an agreement with the city to pay this rate because its business far exceeds in volume that of all the independent and smaller companies now operating in Chicago.

Ordinance Held Out of Date.

"But had the Oil Inspector in former years the right to interpret the ordinance to allow of this decreased rate?" was asked. "Was it not Mr. Burke's duty to see that the ordinance was enforced despite the course of his predecessors?"

In answer to this the claim was raised that the ordinance could not be followed.

"Why, this ordinance, which was passed in 1897," said one of the witnesses, "requires that all oils shall be tested by the pyrometer. At this test were used on gasoline, benzine, or naphtha there would be an immediate vacancy in the Oil Inspector's office. So the ordinance cannot be followed. Therefore the rate clause is not conclusive."

Some members of the jury insisted last night that unless it can be shown that the city's law department directed the Oil Inspector to enter into this low-rate agreement the question of possible misfeasance in office may be brought up. The procedure of the oil company in scaling its bills involved that the bills be rendered by the Oil Inspector's office to the company twice each month, all made out at the regular six-cent rate. Mr. Hurd, it appears, then corrects these statements to the five-cent schedule and they are sent to Mr. Stahl, who makes out the checks and pays the bills as shown on the latter scale.

Discrepancy in the Fees.

"One of these witnesses," said a member of the jury, "admitted that the fees of the Oil Inspector's office must reach $18,000 to $20,000 each year, despite the facts that the Controller's statements show but from $10,000 to $11,000 paid into the City Treasury. The other witness, however, contended that $11,000, or the printed returns, would be about the proper figure."

It was denied that the company brings oil into the city by means of a pipe line from Whiting. It was said that the product is transported in tank cars, inspected by the Oil Inspector, and that payment is made according to the tank's barrel capacity.

"The entire tank is never counted as a 'package' and inspected for 5 cents, is it?" was asked.

To this question a denial was entered. From the tank the oil is drained into barrels and taken to the various storage depots. Mr. Stahl then volunteered to bring a full statement of the company's books before the jury this afternoon, this to be filed by him under oath.

Agents of Minor Companies Heard.

Much testimony was secured from the representatives of the smaller companies. It was one of these witnesses who gave evidence as to the charge that the Standard Oil company possesses Oil Inspector Burke's clientèle and makes its own inspections without disturbing the City Inspector, who is a busy man in the political field. It was asserted that this had been accepted as a fact long ago by the independent companies, whose officials knew of the workings of the inspector's office. These other witnesses included:

George R. Jenkins, George R. Jenkins & Co., 14 Franklin street.

Andrew J. Sullivan, Sullivan Oil company, 4 Market street.

Charles Matthews Jr., Matthews Gas Machine company, 40 Dearborn street.

L. J. Hillips, Keystone Oil and Manufacturing company, 47 Division street.

S. A. Hutt, Merchants' Pure Oil company, 451 Hawthorne street.

E. C. Sherman, Craig Oil company, 1560 Clark street.

E. Hamilton, Star Oil company, 307 Desplaines street.

James C. Long, Penn Oil and Supply company, 5 West Madison street.

E. W. Teagle, Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, 303 Dearborn street.

George D. White, Valvoline Oil company, 463 Ninety-fifth street.

Star Company's Small Bill.

Mr. Hamilton created a stir when he showed bills from the Oil Inspector's office for but 60 cents. He explained, however, that his company had handled lubricating oils chiefly. The Valvoline company, it was shown, paid from $180 to $250 annually; the Penn Oil and Supply company, $546 from Jan. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901, and so on through the list.

The Standard Oil company does about nine-tenths of the business in Chicago, as nearly as we can learn," said a leading member of the grand jury. "The fees from the smaller companies aggregate from $2,500 to $3,000 annually. On this basis the total receipts of the office should range from $25,000 to $30,000 when the big bills which the Standard Oil people should pay are counted in. We want to know why but $11,000 is accounted for on the average each year."

Burke's Books to Be Let Alone.

No step was taken to get the books of Mr. Burke and this will not be done. The jury contented itself with recalling Deputy City Collector McCarty and questioning him on the matter of returns. He may be placed on the stand again today. Should discrepancies be found in the amounts alleged to be actually collected and the sums returned, the law directs that the Mayor may hold the office vacant and appoint a successor. The sudden move of the grand jury caused little commotion in the Oil Inspector's office, and Mr. Burke could not be found there.

Mayor Calls It Politics.

Mayor Harrison, when he learned of the new point of attack, called it "politics."

"It looks as if the grand jury is again playing politics," said he. "Personally, I don't care what the jury does. But it has passed my understanding why grand juries have not found time to move against the Drainage board, the County building, or various Park boards, concerning which bodies there have been frequent scandals. It is peculiar that while there was never a time when the city of Chicago was run on so high a plane as now, the grand jury should be so active. I am forced to believe that somebody is playing politics again."

"Mr. Burke's affidavit is strong," said Controller McGann, "to the effect that none of the funds have been diverted or used by him or any other person to his knowledge. He furnishes a monthly report showing the expense account of his office, and turns over to the city the net income left after deducting the expenses, together with an affidavit certifying to the correctness of the statement."

Office a "Prize" in Old Days.

Old politicians gossiped about the new tack of the jury last night.

"The Oil Inspector's office in the old days," said a prominent North Side Democrat, "was the prize of the whole bunch. Why, the 'rakeoff' was so strong that the man who held the place always had to divvy up with three, and often four, others. It was solely a fee office then. Then under Mayor Hopkins the wrangle as to this division broke out, and, to end the dispute, the place was made a salaried position with the provision that all fees be turned in to the city. It has been one of the wished-for berths ever since, despite the change."

Stories of License Dodging.

Detectives have been working for days on police and other matters, and these will be the subject of the jury's inquiry this afternoon. Those who know of the evidence to be presented promise sensational developments.

"Through the dodging of licenses by connivance with the police $1,500,000 a year is lost to the city," was the statement made to one of the jurymen by a prominent attorney. "A police lieutenant told me himself recently that orders had been sent out not to enforce the licenses on pool tables. Why, $200,000 is lost the city on these pool tables alone, though the ordinance requires a fee of $10 for each table to be paid to the City Collector."

SOCIETY GIRL WHO HAS TAKEN A STUDIO.

Miss Hazel Marlyn

Miss Hazel Marlyn, in conjunction with Mrs. Dudley Winston and Mrs. William Waller, has rented a room in the Tree Building. She will partly give up society for the winter, choosing the charms of art.

READY FOR COLLERAN INQUIRY.

Civil Service Commission to Begin the Hearing This Afternoon—Attorneys May Take Part.

This afternoon the Civil Service commission will begin the investigation of Captain Colleran on the charges of neglect of duty preferred by Chief of Police O'Neill. The question as to whether or not the Captain will be allowed to have an attorney present at the hearing will be decided this morning. The commissioners have determined that if Chief O'Neill, as the prosecutor, has the aid of an attorney the defendant will be allowed the same privilege.

"I understand," said the Chief last night, "that the Civil Service Commissioners will conduct this case and ask the questions. I do not know that I need an attorney."

The commissioners are anxious, however, that no technicalities shall arise to prejudice the case should a verdict of guilty be found against Captain Colleran. They are determined that their action shall not be vitiated by an appeal to the courts. As a result Assistant Corporation Counsel Colin Fyffe, who successfully conducted the cases against Joyce, Tracy, and Cramer in the matter of the "fake" Larkin expense account, may take charge of the prosecution. Mayor Harrison is not opposed to this step.

"The commissioners have asked me to give them an attorney if they decide to allow lawyers to be present," said he, "and I have promised to do so. I want this hearing to be a thorough one in every particular."

Attorney James McShane is ready to appear for Colleran.

"I will be there and ready for investigation," said the Captain. "I am not afraid of anything, and I guess I won't be far out of the way when this matter is concluded."

JAPAN FOR PEACE AND TRADE.

Wealthy Oriental Visits Chicago and Tells of the Aims of His Nation.

Zenzaburo Yasuda, one of the richest men in Japan, reached Chicago from San Francisco yesterday, his purpose being to investigate insurance, building, and tariff conditions in this country.

"The report that Japan is eager to fight is incorrect," said Mr. Yasuda at the Auditorium Annex. "We want peace and business. The report that we have not enough money to fight if we want to also is incorrect. Japan is a great friend of England. That much is clear."

Mr. Yasuda was more willing to talk about business than politics. "There is a party forming in the empire," said he, "which is endeavoring to secure lower taxes on imports. We shall work along reciprocity lines in the same manner in which one of your own parties has started. Within five or ten years we should have accomplished our aim."

Mr. Yasuda is President of the Japan Commercial Bank, and director of the Yasuda Bank, of the Tokio Fire Insurance company, the Imperial Marine and Transport Insurance company, the Tokio Building company, and the Kyosai Life Insurance company.

SEEKS TO ENJOIN A JUSTICE.

Clinton G. Scannell, Owner of Slot Machines Taken from Empire Warehouse, Sues.

Clinton G. Scannell has begun injunction proceedings in the Circuit Court to prevent Justice Eugene A. Malhiot of Harlem from trying a case, in which he claims to have jurisdiction. The defendants are: Herbert Mills, the Mills Novelty company, E. A. Malhiot, and Constables "Dickie" Dean, John Havey, Louis Marre, and John Bates. Scannell is the owner of twenty-eight slot machines which were taken from the warehouse of the Empire Storage and Van company at 5045 Lake avenue by the constables.

ARTILLERY OFFICER MARRIED.

Lieut. E. B. Martindale and Miss Lucy Hitch Wed at Paris, Ill., in the Presence of 1,000 Guests.

Paris, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The wedding of Lieutenant E. B. Martindale Jr., United States Artillery Corps, Havana, and Miss Lucy Hitch, daughter of United States Marshal C. P. Hitch of this city, occurred at the Christian Church here this evening in the presence of nearly 1,000 invited guests. Woodbridge Houston of Chicago was among the groom's attendants. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the wedding.

CHARLES B. FARWELL BETTER.

Physicians Say He Is Recovering from Operation at St. Luke's Hospital.

Encouraging reports came from St. Luke's Hospital last night concerning the condition of Charles B. Farwell, former United States Senator, who underwent an operation there on Tuesday. During yesterday forenoon the physicians in charge of the case held a consultation and found Mr. Farwell's symptoms to be of the best character.

CHICAGO RIVALS FOR SAME OFFICE

Frank Riddell Enters Race for Clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court.

EXPECT BLOW AT YATES.

Attorney General's Opinion Ruling Out Special Attorneys' Salaries Nearly Ready.

IN THE SENATORIAL FIELD.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Chicago and Cook County matters took the center of the political stage here today. The situation was precipitated by the announcement by Colonel Frank Riddle on his arrival that he was a candidate for the nomination for clerk of the Supreme Court at the next Republican State convention.

Chris Mamer of Chicago, present Clerk for the Northern Grand Division, is also a candidate, and Colonel Riddle's announcement mixed matters up at once.

Incidentally the Chicago politicians were stirred by a report that Henry L. Herts intended to declare himself a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. The Collector of Internal Revenue has reconsidered this determination, however, if he had even made it, and says tonight he has no such present intention, although he will not speak for the future.

Blow at Yates' Patronage.

As regards the State at large, the important piece of news here today was the statement that tomorrow or Friday Attorney General Hamlin will give an opinion that the employment of special attorneys by the State board is illegal, and the money thus paid by the State for "legal expenses" is wrongfully expended. This opinion will be a direct blow at the patronage of the Governor, as the appointments are the most lucrative ones the Governor has to make, and his closest friends have been thus rewarded.

Mason Opens Headquarters.

There was more gossip about the Senatorial contest today due to the presence here of Senator Mason, Congressmen Cannon, Hopkins, and Warner, and Frank O. Lowden of Chicago. Senator Mason at once opened headquarters, but the others all asserted they were here on other business than looking for Senatorial honors, and Congressman Cannon declared flatly he was not a candidate.

Better than Treasuryship.

The nomination for clerk of the Supreme Court is the most important one the State convention will have to make next year. Under the law consolidating the districts the clerk elected then will act for the entire State, and the fees will make the office more lucrative than that of State Treasurer.

It has been taken for granted that Cook County could have the place, the Treasuryship and Superintendent of Public Instruction going to the country. The only candidate outside so far heard of is A. D. Cadwallader of Lincoln, present clerk of the central district.

Riddle's Announcement.

Chris Mamer had been supposed to be the choice of the Cook County organization, but when Colonel Riddle got here today he said:

"I am a candidate for the nomination and have already received promises of support which lead me to believe I can split the Cook County delegation to the State convention evenly. I do not think any candidates can get a solid delegation from Chicago or one approximating it. More than a hundred representative Republicans have asked me to make the race and I have decided to do so."

Chris Mamer also announced himself as a candidate and received substantial support at once in the assurance of Senator Fred Busse and his friends from the North Side that they would support him. He figured at once that this North Side aid, with what he could get from the West, in which both he and Colonel Riddle live, would give him a good majority of the Cook County delegates, without taking the Lorimer wards into consideration.

Hits Yates' Closest Friends.

Attorney General Hamlin's opinion regarding the right of State boards to employ special counsel will be rendered tomorrow if the Judge, who is working on it tonight, can get it done in time, otherwise on Friday. It is expected to cause a great fluttering in the political dovecote, as it will hit directly some of Governor Yates' closest friends.

Mason Keeps Open House.

Senator Mason kept open house all day, assisted by ex-Health Commissioner Kerr, Postmaster Coyne, Internal Revenue Collector Hertz, Marshal Ames, and Subtreasurer Williams. About every one of any political prominence in the city, from Senator Cullom down, called on him, and this evening the Senator declared himself much gratified over the outlook.

"Mason is certainly gaining strength every day," was the opinion expressed by Henry L. Hertz.

The story that Hertz himself would be a candidate for Congress was strong this morning, but this evening the Internal Revenue Collector denied it.

"Even if I were desirous for the office it is too early to announce my candidacy," declared Mr. Hertz.

Cannon Not for Senate.

Congressman Cannon came away from a long talk with Senator Mason and made this statement:

"I am not a candidate for United States Senator. Were I, my announcement would be made openly and I would let every one know it."

Colonel Frank O. Lowden explained his presence here by saying he had some cattle on exhibition at the fair, and Congressman Hopkins denied the story he was to be a candidate for Senator as the choice of President Roosevelt.

"All there is to that," said the Congressman, "is that the relations between the President and myself have always been pleasant."

Congressman Warner said he was here to attend the Grand Army encampment.

Martin B. Madden was expected here, but has not yet arrived.

A story was started here today that Mr. Madden would be a candidate for Congress to succeed Congressman Mann. That he could get the nomination if he wanted it is generally conceded.

A meeting of the adherents of Governor Yates has been called for tomorrow morning, at which ex-Congressman Lorimer of Chicago, who is not yet here, is expected to be present. The mattter to be discussed is said to be the control of the next State committee.

Gossip Over Secretaryship.

The story was afloat today that Governor Yates would appoint James Reuben Bailey Van Cleave, formerly of Chicago, as his private secretary in case of Colonel Oglesby's retirement. It was denied, however, and this afternoon Governor Yates gave Oglesby and General Reece prominent seats in his private box at the State fair grounds, as if to refute the story of their retirement. It was also reported J. Mack Tanner was to be retired from the secretaryship of the State Board of Charities on account of the failure of the old Tanner men to rally to the Governor's standard.

GOING TO AFRICA TO WED C. M. HENROTIN.

MISS IRMA D. ALIFF

The engagement was announced in Chicago yesterday of Miss Irma D. Aliff of Salt Lake City to Mr. Charles M. Henrotin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin of 65 Bellevue place. Mr. Henrotin has been in south Africa for a considerable time, associated with the management of one of the Kimberley mines. The exact date of the wedding has not been set, but it will take place in the coming winter and in south Africa, probably at Cape Town. Miss Aliff being accompanied there by her father and aunt. Miss Aliff was the guest recently of Mrs. Charles Henrotin in Chicago.

UNITE TO CHECK BURGLARS

OAK PARK AND AUSTIN CITIZENS DETERMINED.

Frequency of Thefts Impels Them to Form a Home Protective Association — Business-Men's Organization Indorses the Proposition—The Plan Is to Divide Territory Into Districts and Have a Certain Number of Private Watchmen in Each.

Because of the number of burglaries committed in Austin and Oak Park recently, and because the police have failed to check the crime, the citizens propose to organize a home protective association. The society will include residents of both suburbs, and will be divided into sections. Each section, it is planned, will be provided with a certain number of night watchmen. It is thought that the burglars will then seek other fields.

The matter was brought up before a meeting of the Austin Business-Men's association last evening by Mr. O. Cline, President, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we approve the idea of having a home protective association in Austin, believing that we can assist materially in stopping the numerous burglaries in Austin by watching each other's property."

Burglary Cause of Organization.

The idea of forming the organization was more generally talked of when a report of the robbery of the home of W. L. Kelly of Austin was made to the police. The robbery took place on Monday night and was reported to the police, but no arrests have been made. The burglary occurred at 8 o'clock, while the members of the family were out.

The Rev. Lewis A. Campbell of St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church passed the Kelly home at 8 o'clock and saw a phaeton in front of the house. He supposed that it was some one visiting, but since hearing of the robbery he believes the vehicle was used in carting the plunder away. This is the second time the phaeton has been used by burglars in Austin. It was used also in robbing the home of W. G. Lloyd on South Waller avenue on Sept. 20.

Residents Favor the Plan.

In speaking of the contemplated organization, John Farson of Oak Park said last evening:

"I think it would be a good scheme. I think we should have a few more policemen, although our force has done as well as can be expected."

Albert Burgess of Oak Park said: "People ought to watch for suspicious characters. The police can easily be notified by telephone. I think this society would be a good thing."

"Every citizen should consider it his duty to report all suspicious strangers," said J. P. Garner of Austin. "The police could investigate. I do not know if a protective association would do good, but we should help each other."

FAR FROM MOTHER'S FUNERAL.

Lack of $17 Likely to Prevent John Hammill from Coming from Pontiac Reformatory.

The lack of a few dollars may prevent John Hammill from attending the funeral of his mother, Mrs. T. J. Hammill, who died at her home, 148 Wood street, on Tuesday evening. The boy has been in the reformatory for over two years. The officials at the reformatory told Mr. Leibricht that they would parole the boy for the trip, but that the expense of the journey, $17, must be paid by the father. The father says he cannot pay this as all his money has gone for funeral expenses. An effort will be made to get an order from the court directing the return of the boy at the expense of the State.

ACCUSED OF CLEVER FRAUD.

L. Robinson, 6240 Wabash Avenue, Charged with Getting Sugar on Forged Order.

What is supposed to be a clever swindle was brought to light yesterday in the arrest of L. Robinson of 6240 Wabash avenue. According to the police, Robinson visited the store of Walsh, Doyle & Co., 3 to 13 State street, Tuesday afternoon and presented an order purporting to be from John R. Thompson, a restaurant man, for $100 worth of sugar. Robinson, it is declared, told such a plausible story that he got the sugar. He changed expressmen three times in taking the sugar to a grocery at Sixty-third street and Indiana avenue. It was traced, however, and the arrest followed.

Passenger Steamer Has Mishap.

The passenger steamer City of Charlevoix of the Northern Michigan Transportation company was towed into port yesterday afternoon by the Illinois of the same line, having lost its propeller wheel when off Northport, Mich. The steamer struck and sustained some damages to its bottom planking.

With a steady increase in its production for the past forty years, Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne now takes the lead.

GIRL DIES TO AVOID PAIN.

DISAPPEARS FROM HOME; FOUND DEAD IN AN ORCHARD.

Miss Linda M. Kuh, Sufferer from Headaches and Neuralgia, Believed to Have Swallowed Carbolic Acid—Absent Over Two Days Before Body Is Discovered in Morgan Park—Said to Possess Considerable Property—Brother Is an Attorney in the City.

Miss Linda M. Kuh, who disappeared from the home of her sister, Mrs. Ida Wolfstein of 4136 Berkeley avenue, on Sunday night, was found dead yesterday in an orchard in Morgan Park. Near her lay a bottle partly filled with carbolic acid, and it is thought the young woman swallowed this poison to end her life.

Miss Kuh, who was a sister of Attorney James M. Kuh, recently had been suffering from severe headaches, and she was frequently the victim of neuralgia. Her family thinks the pain caused by these complications led her to commit suicide.

Some time after 7 o'clock on Sunday evening Miss Kuh left her home, but nothing was thought of her absence until her failure to return. Trinkets and jewelry she usually wore were left behind, but a gold watch given her by her mother was missing.

Police Unable to Find Her.

On Monday her brother reported her disappearance to the police, but they were unable to find any trace of her until the Coroner was notified yesterday that a body answering the description of the young woman had been found in Morgan Park. Mr. Kuh was informed, and later identified the body as that of his sister.

When the news of finding the body was taken to the residence of Mr. Wolfstein he admitted the family had anticipated the sad tidings when Miss Kuh disappeared. He said the young woman had been accustomed to taking long rides to suburban towns, and in this way accounts for her being in Morgan Park.

Said to Possess Property.

Miss Kuh was employed as a stenographer in the offices of M. W. Whitmore, an attorney in the Ashland Block. It is said she possessed considerable property. She was last seen alive on Monday morning by Janitor Christopher Baumann of the Esmond School, being at that time near the Grand Trunk tracks in Blue Island.

The mother of the young woman, Mrs. Lena Kuh, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Belle G. Sprechnie, 4338 Lake avenue, has been seriously ill, and it is feared the fate of her daughter may seriously affect her.

The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning at 10 o'clock in the village hall at Morgan Park.

BLAMES MAUSLEY FOR DEATH.

Witness Before Coroner's Jury Testifies as to Injury to Anna Kervin.

Evidence was adduced yesterday morning tending to show the responsibility of John Mausley, the South Side saloonkeeper, for the death of Anna Kervin. Deputy Coroner Senff, who has been conducting the inquest, was compelled to continue further hearing of evidence until Saturday on account of the illness of Mausley, who, it is said, is suffering with a paralyzed arm and was unable to appear.

The new testimony of the morning was given by Gladys Gray, who lived opposite Mrs. Kervin. Miss Gray testified that she had seen Mrs. Kervin on the Saturday morning after the day she was injured get into a road wagon and drive away from the house. Her jaw was bound up, and excited the suspicions of Miss Gray. She went across the street and found that Mrs. Francisca Frederichs, mother of Mrs. Kervin, had just arrived. Mrs. Frederichs said, "Jack has hit my Annie on the head again. I am sure he has been beating her."

DORGAN DIES AT A HOSPITAL.

Man Found Unconscious in Dearborn Avenue on Sunday Morning Succumbs to His Injuries.

John Dorgan of 291 Orleans street, who was found unconscious in the street at Dearborn avenue and Goethe street on Sunday morning, died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital yesterday afternoon. An examination showed that a blood clot had formed at the base of his brain. It was reported at the time of Dorgan's accident that he had been assaulted and robbed. Charles Slabgrate, 175 Goethe street, saw him fall. Slabgate said last night that there was no person within a half a block of Dorgan at the time.

CHICAGOAN KILLED IN QUARREL.

D. W. Millspaugh, Formerly Solicitor General of Southern Pacific Road, Fatally Injured at Dillon, Mont.

Dillon, Mont., Oct. 2.—D. W. Millspaugh of Chicago, formerly general solicitor for the Southern Pacific railroad, died here last night as a result of injuries inflicted by J. P. Bromburg. The men quarreled and Bromburg struck Millspaugh with a stone.

$17.50 to St. Paul-Minneapolis and Return.
Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, via Wisconsin Central Ry. Further particulars city office, 200 South Clark street.

SEALS LIPS OF EMMA GOLDMAN.

Mayor Will Not Allow the Anarchist Leader to Speak at Mueller Hall.

"REDS" SEEK FOR PROFIT

Take Advantage of Notoriety and Charge Exorbitant Prices for Free Society.

EDITOR MUST STAND TRIAL.

Emma Goldman will not speak tonight at Mueller's Hall, Sedgwick street and North avenue, where an Anarchists' mass-meeting had been advertised to take place. Mayor Harrison yesterday instructed Chief of Police O'Neill to prevent her delivering any lecture in Chicago at the present time.

The orders of the Mayor will be heeded by Miss Goldman, and the meeting will not be held.

"I have not been officially informed that I cannot speak in public at the present time," said Miss Goldman last night, "and do not accept as true statements appearing in the newspapers. If the police order me not to speak tomorrow night, however, I shall not attempt to disobey."

Impudent, Says the Mayor.

Mayor Harrison, in his order to Chief O'Neill, characterizes Miss Goldman's announcement that she would deliver the lecture which Czolgosz declared incited him to assassinate President McKinley, as "little short of the extreme of impudence." In justification of his order the Mayor states that the woman's public appearance in all probability would provoke a breach of the peace.

Anarchy for Profit.

Simultaneous with the Mayor's order was the reappearance of Free Society, and the introduction of "profitable anarchy." Persons who were curious to read the sentiments expressed in the organ of the "reds" were told that copies of the paper might be had for $10 each. Commercialism took the place of sentiment during all the day, but only in one instance was the price of $10 paid. Toward the end of the day the Anarchists were glad to sell their paper for a nickel a copy.

Goldman on the Tragedy.

The paper breathed defiance to law and order in every line. Emma Golden contributed the leading article under the title, "The Tragedy at Buffalo," saying in part:

"Never before in the history of governments has the sound of a pistol shot so startled, terrorized, and horrified the self-satisfied, indifferent, contented, and fat-skinned public as has the one fired by Leon Czolgosz when he struck down William McKinley, President of the money kings and trust magnates of the country. Not that this modern Cæsar was the first to die at the hands of a Brutus. O, no! Since man has trampled upon the rights of his fellowman, rebellious spirits have been afloat in the atmosphere. Not that William McKinley was a greater man than those who throned upon the fettered form of liberty. He did not compare either in intellect, ability, personality, or force of character with those who had to pay the penalty of their power.

"Why, then, were the mighty and powerful thrown into such consternation by the deed of Sept. 6? Why this howl of a hired press? Why such bloodthirsty and violent utterances from the clergy, whose usual business is to preach 'peace on earth, good will to all?' Why the mad ravings of the mob, the demand for rigid laws to curtail freedom of press and speech?

"Some people have hastily said that Czolgosz's act was foolish and will check the growth of progress. Those worthy people are wrong in forming hasty conclusions. What results the act of Sept. 6 will have no one can say; one thing, however, is certain—he has wounded government in its vital spot."

Among other articles appearing in Free Society are "What Is Anarchy?" by L. Emerick—a diatribe of the most violent type; and "Why We Considered Czolgosz a Spy," by Abraham Isaak Sr.

Editor Cada in Trouble.

Joseph Cada, 824 Ashland avenue, publisher of a Bohemian newspaper of anarchistic tendencies, will be prosecuted before United States Commissioner Humphrey on Oct. 7 on charges of sending improper matter through the mails. His arrest is a sequel to the bitter feeling which has existed between himself and a number of prominent Bohemians, and was brought about by Dr. John Habenicht. Cada's newspaper has been under the scrutiny of postoffice officials for more than a month, and although its editorials have been bitter at times in attacks against the government his arrest was on account of the publication of other matter.

FIGHTS INSANE MAN IN JAIL.

Harry Hopkins Slashed Across the Neck by William Harris in Springfield Prison.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Harry Hopkins, a prisoner in the county jail, awaiting trial on a charge of robbery, was nearly cut to death by William Harris, an insane patient, this morning. Harris attacked him with a razor and cut across the back of Hopkins' neck. Hopkins was removed to St. John's Hospital, but it is not known whether he will recover. Harris had been shaved by another prisoner, and then secured the razor, defying any one to come near him. Some of the prisoners took window poles and tried to knock the razor from his hand. Harris then ran into a cell, where Hopkins was nursing a sick prisoner.

Harris and Hopkins grappled, and as they did so Harris drew the blade across the back of Hopkins' neck.

RIFLING OF MAILS CHARGED.

Chicago-Kansas City Postal Clerk Taken Into Custody and Is Said to Have Confessed.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 2.—John W. Reed, a railway postal clerk, who has been running between Kansas City and Chicago on the Santa Fé railway, is in custody of the United States officials, charged with having rifled the mails and taken money from letters. He was taken into custody yesterday at Chicago by Postoffice inspectors and brought here. Reed is said to have made a confession to the inspectors.

Steamer Obstructs Alton Road Bridge.

Traffic over the Chicago and Alton railroad bridge near Archer avenue was stopped entirely last night by the big steamer Vulcan, which grounded directly in the draw. As the tracks over the bridge are used for switching freight to and from the Stock-Yards and not for passenger traffic the loss of time to the railroad company will not be serious.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

TAMMANY SLATE NOW COMPLETE.

Ladd and Van Hoesen Named for Ticket, with Shepard at Head.

CROKER SAYS NOTHING.

Seth Low, Independent, Is Visited by Six Separate Notifying Delegations.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Oct. 2.

After the meeting of the Tammany City Committee in the Democratic club this evening it was announced that that body had voted unanimously to recommend the nomination of a complete city ticket to the convention, which will meet in the Grand Central Palace at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening. The announcement was official. Everybody concerned in the matter looked solemn and said that the selections were "on the level" and no doubt would be made by the city convention.

Tammany Slate All Ready for City Convention.

The ticket agreed upon is as follows:

For Mayor—Edward M. Shepard.

For Controller—William W. Ladd Jr.

For President Board of Aldermen—George M. Van Hoesen.

Mr. Shepard's chances of getting the nomination for Mayor have been known to be good ever since Squire Croker went to his home in England in November, 1900.

Colonel Ladd's name has not been mentioned in any of the slates that have been made up since the conferences on the city ticket began.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen was suggested for the head of the ticket by John F. Carroll on behalf of Tammany Hall at the meeting of the City committee on Tuesday of last week. The suggestion was considered a joke then. When the city committee met all members were present. In order that the opinion of the committee might go on record so that Squire Croker could say he had consulted the leaders, it was decided that there should be a roll call by boroughs, and that each borough should name its favorite son for Mayor.

Manhattan, called first, named Van Hoesen. The Bronx echoed the sentiment of Manhattan. James Shevlin, when Brooklyn was called, named Shepard. Richmond put forward Steven B. Stevens. Queens was the only borough which did not have a candidate.

There was a little discussion, although it had been agreed previously that Shepard should be the man recommended by the committee. Then there was a formal vote. Shepard received the votes of all the committeemen from all five boroughs, the other candidates on the city ticket were supplied by Tammany without any delay, and the whole ticket was put through unanimously.

After the meeting was over Mr. Croker, in response to a note sent to him by the newspaper reporters, came out into the reading-room of the Democratic club. As soon as he appeared more than half a dozen questions were fired at him. He chose to answer this one:

"What do you think of the city ticket, Mr. Croker?"

"It's all right, isn't it?" replied Mr. Croker.

"Well, do you think that it is a strong nomination for Mayor?" was the next question.

"Why, the Mayor went to Brooklyn and they gave us the best man they had," replied Mr. Croker. "Now, I haven't got a word to say."

Mr. Shepard has opposed ex-Senator Hill, Hugh McLaughlin, Richard Croker, Senator Platt, President McKinley, William J. Bryan, and all of their policies and all of their plans. He is the attorney for several of the most important trusts in the country.

Johann Most was arraigned before Magistrate Healy at Flushing, L. I., today, and, as the police did not have any evidence against him, he was discharged from custody. The only evidence was the red flag of anarchy found in the hall where Most was arrested by the police.

Parade of Notifying Committees Visit Seth Low.

The scene at Seth Low's residence today resembled somewhat a parade of the standards in a political convention. From 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 6:30 there was practically a continuous performance of notification ceremonies. Mr. Low and Messrs. Grant and Fornes were formally informed by delegations from no less than six different anti-Tammany organizations that they had been selected as their nominees. The principal organizations were the German-American union and Greater New York Democracy.

National Bank of Broadway in New Hands.

The Board of Trustees of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church has invited the Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, to become their pastor, beginning with the next conference year. Dr. MacMullen has accepted the call.

Perry Tiffany Is Exonerated of Intended Fraud.

In the bankruptcy case of Perry Tiffany, the bankrupt is exonerated by Referee N. A. Prentess of charges made by the First National Bank of Hoboken that he knowingly concealed assets belonging to his estate by swearing that his brother William, of whom he was one of the heirs-at-law, died insolvent, and by omitting his own interest in the estate of his father, George Tiffany. The referee finds that Perry Tiffany was appointed administrator of William, discovered no assets, and was discharged.

Then Belmont Tiffany, another brother, took hold and discovered assets of $6,000, besides other interests.

Referee Prentess says in conclusion:

"Under the circumstances of the case, as between the claim of the creditors on the one hand that there has been perjury and fraudulent concealment of assets by the bankrupt himself, on the other hand the ignorance and indifference to ordinary business affairs closely relating to his own comfort and such as would hardly be conceivable even in a person of immature years and utterly devoid of experience, I am inclined to think that the weight of the evidence is in favor of the bankrupt's claim, and that the omission in the schedules and the oaths arose from a rarely equaled and almost incredible ignorance and neglect displayed by the bankrupt in regard to his own affairs."

Worry Over Insurance Drives Man to Crime.

The United States Supreme Court will be asked to review the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State in the case of the ice trust. The decision, lawyers interested in the case said today, sustained the Donnelly anti-trust law in some respects, but did not answer a constitutional question which was certified to the Court of Appeals.

Tammany Hall to Have an Organ.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $5,340 against Louis Dreyfus & Co. of Paris, France, in favor of Levi Z. Leiter.

"L. Z. Leiter Buys Paris Firm for Grain Transaction.

L. Z. Leiter of Chicago, it grows out of the big wheat deal of Joseph Leiter three years ago. The Paris firm was employed in June, 1898, through Joseph Leiter and Otto E. Lohrke & Co. of New York to sell on commission 90,128 bushels of wheat which had been shipped from this city to Rochefort, France. On this transaction Mr. Leiter claims there is due him $7,856, which is the difference between the amount the Paris firm received for the wheat and the amount accounted for to Mr. Leiter.

Joseph Leiter assigned his interest in the wheat to his father on June 13, 1898. The Sheriff served the attachment on two banks here.

James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance society and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt early next Wednesday morning will start on a coaching trip from this city to Philadelphia and return. They expect to reach here again before midnight of the same day.

Opera Singers Arrive on German Liner.

Otto Pullich of 843 East One Hundred and Forty-third street had been trying recently to raise the money to meet the next payment on his life insurance policy and had been worrying about it. He told his wife a few days ago that it would be better if he was dead. He carried a pistol. The wife told her 21-year-old son Carl to get it away and the other night Carl took the cartridges out. The younger son Otto was awakened at 3:30 o'clock this morning by pistol shots, but thought a neighbor was shooting rats. At 8 o'clock Carl got up. His mother was not in the kitchen as usual and he went to her bedroom. The door was locked.

He knocked and then kicked the door in and found his mother and father dead. Pullich had shot his wife twice in the left side of the head and had then put the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth and shot himself through the brain.

His insurance policy, which is for $10,000 or $15,000, had not lapsed. He was a real estate dealer and was 48 years of age.

Colonel Willis L. Ogden of Brooklyn said today: "I heard one man say today that he had tried to follow Edward M. Shepard politically, and had been arrested for intoxication."

Charles W. Morse, Vice President of the New Amsterdam National Bank and formerly President of the American Ice company, today acquired a controlling interest in the National Broadway Bank, 237 Broadway. Francis A. Palmer, who has for many years been at the head of the Broadway Bank, will retire from the Presidency, and be succeeded by Miles M. O'Brien of the H. B. Claflin company and President of the Board of Education. The new officers of the Broadway Bank will assume control tomorrow. Mr. O'Brien will retire from his connection of thirty-odd years with the wholesale dry goods house of the H. B. Claflin company and devote his entire time to the management of the bank.

The Broadway Bank is one of the oldest banks in New York.

A memorandum of the exceptions made by the defense in the trial of Thomas Barker in the Hudson County Court in June for shooting the Rev. John Keller in Arlington on Feb. 3 has been filed with Judge John A. Blair of the Common Pleas Court, before whom the case was tried.

Opera Singers and Southampton, were several operatic stars, including Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Frau Eduard Reuss-Belce, and Fraulein Fritzi Schiff. Mme. Schumann-Heink, after coming down the gang-plank, plumped herself impulsively into the arms of Ed Mulvihill, Mr. Grau's baggagemaster, who prevented the singer from jumping from a cab last spring while "Faust," were also passengers on the Kaiserin Maria Theresa.

Aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresa, which arrived tonight from Bremen

Mme. Schumann-Heink gave the baggagemaster a rousing smack, astonishing him not a little and causing him to blush.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who have been in Paris since June, and M. Journet Bosso, who has won favor as Mephistopheles in "Faust," were also passengers on the Kaiserin Maria Theresa.

A fire today in the five-story building at 36 Murray street, occupied by the Consolidated Lamp and Glass company, Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Lehman, glassware and lamps, and John English, book binder, caused a loss of $40,000 to the stock of the several occupants.

Tammany Hall to Have an Organ.

Tammany Hall, it is said, is to have a new daily campaign newspaper of its own. The first number will be issued soon after the Mayoralty candidate is selected. The project is well financed, no less than $1,000,000, according to report, being at the disposal of the advisory board which has been selected to manage the new organ. This board consists of John W. Keller, Chairman, George F. Spinney, William N. Penney, city editor; Alfred M. Downes, John A. Mason, Thomas F. Smith, and E. T. Taggard. Each of these men has had experience in newspaper work.

"The Salt of the Earth"—Alma-Bromo (Effervescent) Salt—tonic—laxative—cures constipation—pleasing to the taste.

TAMMANY'S CHOICE FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK

Edward Morse Shepard, whom Richard Croker, and Tammany Hall are said to have fixed upon to lead them in the next mayoralty fight in New York City, is a lawyer. He was born in New York City in 1850 and graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1869. He is a director in numerous railroad and other corporations, and has been active in politics during the last ten years. In 1894 he opposed the nomination of David B. Hill for Governor, and organized an independent Democracy. In 1895 he was the candidate of the independent Democracy for Mayor of Brooklyn and was defeated by Frederick W. Wurster by nearly 67,000 votes. In 1896 he opposed the nomination of Bryan for President and was made a delegate to the gold Democratic convention at Indianapolis. In 1897 he supported Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York, and the year following supported Augustus Van Wyck for Governor. He joined the Bryan faction in 1899 and made peace with Hugh McLaughlin, Democratic boss of Brooklyn. During the last Presidential campaign he made several speeches for Bryan and presided at the Bryan mass-meeting held in Madison Square Garden. He recently declared that Brooklyn favored Controller Coler for Mayor. He has written one book, a life of Martin Van Buren. He lives at 172 Congress street, Brooklyn, and has an office at 111 Broadway, New York.

MAYOR MAY TRY DEVERY

FOES OF POLICE OFFICIAL APPEAL TO VAN WYCK.

Merchants' Association Includes Commissioner Murphy in Charges Against the Deputy, Declaring Both a Disgrace to the City and Their Actions a Peril to Public Morality—Gotham Executive Is Urged to Press the Charges Against the Two Men.

New York, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Merchants' association today sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck requesting him to insist that its charges against Deputy Commissioner Devery should be pressed. Commissioner Murphy had refused to take any official cognizance of the charges beyond replying to the association that they were not of sufficient importance to require a hearing or a trial.

The association also charged Mr. Murphy with misfeasance in office for refusing to hear or try the issues raised in the accusations against his deputy.

The letter of the Merchants' association is, in part, as follows:

"We submit to you that not only is Commissioner Murphy's refusal an infringement of this association's right to be heard, but it is an affront to public decency, to good morals, and the self-respect of this community, and demonstrates the unfitness of said Commissioner Murphy to longer hold the office now occupied by him.

Held a Disgrace to the City.

"William S. Devery has insulted and outraged the decent sentiment of this city. Because of his shamelessness, his disregard of the ordinary decencies of civilization, his ruffianly demeanor when acting in a judicial capacity, his utter contempt for even the semblance of fairness, he has brought upon this city and its people the disgust and contempt of the nation.

"Police Commissioner Murphy condones the conduct of his subordinate, declares that the acts alleged do not constitute injustice, tyranny, and oppression, but are necessary and proper measures of discipline."

Morals of Public in Danger.

"The charges made by this association embrace not only injustice, tyranny, and oppression, but conduct unbecoming a Deputy Commissioner of Police. The latter charge is the essence of the subject matter. The imposition of fines, the severity of the penalties imposed, may, as Commissioner Murphy contends, be wholly within the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, and may be proper and necessary as measures of discipline, but Commissioner Murphy wholly ignores the moral character of the conduct of his deputy and the flagrant indecency of his public conduct, his language, and the moral effects thereof upon the men under his command and upon the public.

"Commissioner Murphy does not find that such conduct and such language are anything but necessary and proper measures of discipline.

Murphy Accused of Misfeasance.

"We, therefore, upon the record of the charges and demand in relation to said Devery, hereto appended, and the failure of Commissioner Murphy to act thereon, as set forth, hereby charge the said Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner and Chief of Police of the City of New York, with misfeasance in office in refusing to entertain, hear, and try the issues thus presented before him, and demand that you, as Mayor of this city, shall put the said commissioner upon his trial by virtue of the authority conferred upon you by chapter 33, laws of 1901, section 2, which reads:

"'The said commissioner may, whenever in the judgment of the Mayor of said city or the Governor, the public interest shall so require, be removed from office by either and shall be ineligible for reappointment thereto.'"

ELDORADO FOUND IN GUIANA.

Prospector Picks Up 140 Pounds of Gold in Two Weeks in French Territory.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.—A story is circulating here of the discovery in French Guiana of a gold field which promises to be one of the richest in the world. It lies along Inini Creek, twenty days' journey from Cayenne. It is stated that a prospector collected 140 pounds of gold in two weeks.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

BRITISH SUFFER SEVERE LOSSES.

Kitchener Reports 33 Killed, 88 Wounded, 40 Missing in Battle at Moedwill.

BOERS ARE DRIVEN AWAY

English Are Attacked During the Night by 1,000 Burghers Under Delarey.

OFFICIAL STORY OF FIGHT.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 3, 3 a. m.—Lord Kitchener's official report of the results of Delarey's attack on the British garrison at Moedwill last Sunday night shows that the engagement was much more serious than at first believed. The Boers were defeated at the end of two hours' fighting, but the victory was dearly bought, the British loss being two officers killed and fourteen wounded; thirty-one men killed and seventy-four wounded, and forty missing.

Colonel Kekewich, who had charge of the defense of Kimberley during the long siege, was in command of the British forces, and was himself wounded.

The Boers are reported to have fourteen killed and 114 wounded.

Moedwill is in the western part of the Transvaal, several hundred miles from the scene of Botha's attack on Forts Itala and Prospect, in which the British lost so heavily.

A Pretoria dispatch says that General Delarey suddenly concentrated a thousand men and attacked Colonel Kekewich at dawn. The British casualties were heavy. The troops fought magnificently. The Scottish horse sustained the severest losses. Eventually the Boers were repulsed with heavy loss.

Kitchener's Official Report.

Lord Kitchener's official report of the fight at Moedwill is as follows:

"Delarey's night attack on the camp of Kekewich at Moedwill, which was reported on Sept. 30, was pressed by the enemy, who were 1,000 strong, with great vigor. After two hours of close fighting the enemy was driven off.

"Our casualties, I regret to say, were severe. Of the officers, one was killed and one so dangerously wounded that he has since died; eleven were severely wounded and three slightly. Of our men, thirty-one were killed, six dangerously wounded, forty-two severely wounded, and twenty-six slightly.

"The wounded have arrived at Rustenburg and are being well cared for. Forty more remain to be accounted for. No details have been received.

Colonel Kekewich Wounded.

"Colonel Kekewich, who was slightly wounded twice, reports that all the ranks behaved extremely well.

"The reports of the enemy's heavy loss at Itala and Prospect are confirmed. It is reported that 250 Boers were killed and 300 wounded."

A later message from Kitchener says that the two Royal Artillery guns which were captured by the Boers at Vlakfontein have been recovered.

Calling Out the Reserves.

Sections of the army reserves are being prepared for mobilization. Orders have been issued making it impossible to obtain discharge for purchase. These preparations indicate that the government has at last decided to replace Lord Kitchener's exhausted men with fresh troops and to give him the reinforcements he is so urgently demanding.

Lord Kitchener has sent home a fresh batch of imperial Yeomanry suffering from organic diseases, unfitting them for life on the veldt, together with a strong protest against the waste of public time and money in enlisting such men.

Troops to Protect Natal.

A mixed column under General Kitchener, Lord Kitchener's brother, has been sent to relieve, presumably, Natal from Commandant General Botha's forces. It has reached Vryheid.

Rumor of Another Battle.

Papers connected with Boer quarters at Brussels and The Hague print a dispatch from Durban, dated Oct. 1, stating that General Botha made another attack on General Hamilton's brigade southeast of Melmouth, Zululand. The Boers killed or wounded more than 150 of the British and took some prisoners. They captured forty wagons and large herds of cattle. General Botha continues his advance into Natal. His outposts are already on the Tugela River.

Situation Regarded as Serious.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 3, 3 a. m.—The seriousness of the situation in south Africa is freely admitted by supporters as well as opponents of the government. A feeling of dismay has been caused in some quarters by Lord Kitchener's account of the fighting at Moedwill. If the British won, the victory was dearly bought, and was altogether far from satisfactory.

For months past the leader writers of the Unionist press have been arguing that if the Boers would only give up their elusive tactics and come to close quarters they would soon be crushed. The Boers are now, however, proving daring in attack, and the results are certainly not encouraging for the people of this country.

It seems clear that the British army is now upon the defensive, and the conclusion is drawn that the Boer forces are stronger than had been generally supposed.

Forecast of Boer Plan.

The Standard says this morning:

"The Boers are fighting with a determination and a contempt for their own lives such as were seldom shown in the early periods of the war. Their plan is to keep Lord Kitchener's army busy in the north and to give the roving commandos in Cape Colony an opportunity to raise the Cape Dutch against Great Britain."

I. N. F.

Dr. Brocksman Shot for Treason.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PRETORIA, Oct. 2.—Dr. Brocksman, who was lately convicted of treason, was shot this morning. Further arrests on treason charges have been made at Johannesburg. Among the accused are Geologist Draper and Mine Manager Osterloh.

General Kitchener, Governor Lord Milner, Sir Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, and Minister Frost held a conference at Johannesburg yesterday. The object of the conference has not transpired, but it is believed to have had reference to the impending necessity of proclaiming martial law throughout all the British colonies in south Africa.

Boers Active in Cape Colony.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 2.—The Boer Commandant Smuts is moving in the direction of Grahamstown, 106 miles from Port Elizabeth. Several British columns are in touch with him.

FIND 45 DEAD IN SAMAR

AMERICAN TROOPS REACH SCENE OF COMPANY C MASSACRE.

Bodies Found in a Trench Mutilated and Partly Burned—Seven Unaccounted For — Remains of Captain Connell Tied at the Heels, Saturated with Kerosene, and a Match Applied —Church Bells Ring as Signal for the Slaughter.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, Oct. 2.—Details of the massacre of most of the men of Company C, Ninth Regiment, on the Island of Samar are coming in slowly.

On hearing of the slaughter Colonel Isaac D. Derussy of the Eleventh Infantry started for the scene immediately with a battalion. The body of Captain Connell had been tied at the heels, saturated with kerosene, and partly burned.

Forty-five bodies had been burned in a trench, leaving seven unaccounted for. The charred remains of many were recovered. In numerous instances the bodies had been badly mutilated.

Americans in Pursuit.

The Filipinos had carefully buried the bodies of their countrymen who were killed in the fighting. The town, which was deserted, was razed by the Americans, who continued their scouting.

It is supposed that the attacting party was led by the Presidente and Chief of Police, and that they effected a complete surprise of the Americans, shooting the troops with their own rifles.

Church Bell the Signal.

The American publishes a telegram today saying the fight was long premeditated and that the Filipinos were called to commit the slaughter by the ringing of church bells at daylight. They got between the soldiers, who were breakfasting, and their quarters. The insurgents were mostly armed with bolos, but they had a few rifles with them.

General Chaffee has sent a battalion of the Seventh and Twenty-sixth Regiments to the island and the severest kind of warfare will be waged against the rebels in that district. This has been forced during the last few months, but the American troops were limited in their operations by the rains which are now prevailing.

Buying Twenty Steamers.

The navy, which is cooperating with the army, has sent three gunboats to Samar.

Commander Marix will go to China and Japan to arrange for the purchase of twenty steamers, which will cost $1,000,000. These vessels will be used for the insular revenue service and will also provide complete interisland communication.

The new civil code became operative yesterday.

COURT STARTS HOME ON OCT. 6.

Emperor and Dowager to Begin Return Journey to Pekin Next Sunday.

PEKIN, Oct. 2.—Dispatches from Sian-Fu announce that the Chinese court is preparing to start about Oct. 6. The temporary palace there is being dismantled, and all the furnishings will be carried for use en route. The officials and servants will constitute a caravan numbering from 3,000 to 5,000 persons, with 1,200 carts and several thousands of horses and mules that have been collected in the Sian-Fu district.

Two parties of officials have already started to make preparations along the line. The towns through which the court will pass are engaged in decorating temporary palaces and collecting supplies. The Emperor, or the Empress Dowager in his name, has issued an edict strictly commanding the officials to pay for all supplies.

Beheaded for Extortion.

The native papers report that several eunuchs have been beheaded for practicing extortion upon the people.

Li Hung Chang said today: "The court will certainly arrive in Pekin within two months."

Despite such official statements many foreign officials here believe the Empress Dowager fears the foreign troops are kept to entrap and punish her, and the theory is that she will pass the winter in Kai-Yuen-Fu, sending the Emperor to Pekin.

China Begins to Pay Damages.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PEKIN, Oct. 2.—Cheu Fu, the provincial Treasurer, has begun the payment of nearly 5,000,000 taels as indemnity to native converts on account of the Boxer uprising and the loss of their property.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Envoys, are anxious as to the attitude of the foreign Ministers in receiving the court on its return here. The foreign representatives are opposed to magnifying the importance of the return of the court, and prefer that the ceremonies attending it should be inconsequential. This course is considered to be the best.

It is probable that all the new foreign Ministers except Mr. Conger, the American representative, will have to present new credentials when the court arrives here.

Says Gremany May Keep Them.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—It is stated that after the protocol had been signed at Pekin the German government placed the astronomical instruments which were seized at the Chinese capital at the disposal of China. The Chinese authorities replied, renouncing possession of the instruments, owing to the difficulty and trouble of conveying them to China and reerecting them.

CHURCH CONGRESS AT BRIGHTON

Delegates Witness a Dress Parade of Ritualists and Engage in a Sharp Discussion.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 3, 3 a. m.—The Church congress at Brighton has witnessed a full dress parade of ritualists and evangelicals, with their respective captains. Lines were formed on the question of the authority of the English church. Lord Halifax pleaded with his usual fervor and earnestness for a revival and exercise of true ecclesiastical authority in the interpretation of Catholic doctrine, and was closely followed by the Rev. Leight Pullan.

These extreme High Church views were opposed by Prebendary Wace, who contended that no ceremonies introduced after the first four centuries could make any claim to Catholic authority.

Canon McColl intervened in his usual character as the candid friend ready to administer stout blows with rigid impartiality to both sides. While the discussion was sharp, it was conducted with excellent temper.

I. N. F.

MUST PAY RANSOM BY OCT. 8

United States Consul at Constantinople Goes to Bulgaria to Procure Release of Miss Stone.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—United States Consul Dickerson started today for Sophia. It is reported that his visit to the Bulgarian capital is connected with the case of Miss Stone. The brigands have fixed Oct. 8 as the latest day for paying the ransom demanded for her release.

ITO COMES TO STUDY AMERICA.

Noted Politician from Japan Arrives at Victoria on Pleasure Trip.

TALKS LITTLE POLITICS.

Reports of Danger of a Clash with Russia Declared to Have No Foundation.

BEVERIDGE IS HOME AGAIN.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Marquis Ito, former Premier of Japan; K. Tsuzuko, long a high official in the Tokio government; and Albert J. Beveridge, United States Senator from Indiana, were passengers on the steamer Kaga Maru, which arrived today.

A doctor and two secretaries accompanied the Ito party.

The Marquis had little to say on things political in Japan, for now that he has left Japan on a private journey to the United States and Europe, he is out of politics, he said. "No, not forever, O no," he said; "it is hardly likely that I will cease to give my services to my country when needed.

Watching Interests of Country.

"My trip is taken solely in search of health, but when a Japanese is abroad his main thought is of Japan, and the thing most painful to his ear is to hear of political or other complications. Therefore, if anything is noted on my journey that will be of interest to Japan I will promptly send the information home, and it is quite likely that much information will be gathered in the United States, for Western affairs have now begun to occupy such a large share of the attention of the Orient.

"Political conditions in Japan were fast approaching a satisfactory basis when I left. The Seiyukai party, which is a party of progress, a party formed of old and new elements, was firmly molded before I left and much is looked for from it.

"The revised treaties are still operating with good effect. In fact since they were put in force from the first day of their enforcement an era of advancement began. Japan is now on friendly relations with all powers. Not even with Russia is there a question likely to cause friction, notwithstanding the oft repeated rumors to that effect.

No Clash with Russia Likely.

"There was nothing when I left regarding Russia's movements in Corea and Manchuria, but it is hardly likely that they would cause friction between the two powers."

Regarding the report that Russia had offered to take the Chinese fleet as part payment of the indemnity the Marquis said he had not heard the report. If true it was hardly likely that Japan would offer any objection, for what did one or two ships more or less matter anyway.

No effort had been made yet by Japan to foster trade with Russian Asia, as he understood the United States was doing, but it was likely that steps would be taken in that direction before long. The financial prospect for Japan, which had been causing some misapprehension, he said, was just approaching a stable basis.

Advice Given to New Party.

At a farewell banquet given to Marquis Ito by the Seyukai, before leaving, the Marquis said: "The ministry now in power is not a party ministry, and there is consequently no reason why its actions should be regarded as an enemy by any political association."

In that respect the situation remained as it had been when he resigned office some months ago. The Seyukai, he said, should keep these facts in mind and should be guided strictly by national interests, putting them always before party interests, never taking any course that had not been maturely considered and constantly endeavoring to act a rôle worthy of the greatest party in the empire.

Beveridge Learns Much Abroad.

Senator Beveridge was returning from a trip across Siberia, where he went to study the trade conditions and see what could be done by the United States towards fostering trade with that great market, where millions of dollars' worth of goods could be sold. While declining to talk on the result of his trip over the Transsiberian railway, he said that it was likely that the people of the United States might hear from him in this regard during the next session of Congress.

He was returning to the United States on the transport Thomas when he heard of President McKinley's death and hurried here from Nagasaki on the Kaga.

Marquis Ito spoke feelingly of the assassination of President McKinley and said that it had caused much gloom among the Japanese, high and low.

LIBERALS WIN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Government Carries the Election in Every County Except One—Victory for Premier Murray.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Nova Scotia provincial elections were held today and the result is a clean sweep for the Liberal government under Premier Murray. According to the latest returns tonight the government has carried every county in the province except Cumberland, where one Conservative was elected.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

LONDON—The engagement is announced of Lady Sybil Primrose, daughter of Lord Rosebery, to Earl Beauchamp.

BUDA PESTH—The Hungarian Parliamentary general election has resulted in the return of a large Liberal majority for the government.

BERLIN—Prince Henry of Prussia started for Russia today to visit Emperor Nicholas, having received leave of absence for forty-five days.

ST. PETERSBURG—The United States training ship Buffalo, Commander C. T. Hutchins, which arrived yesterday, will remain here until Sunday.

LONDON—The first of five submarine boats of the Holland type building at Barrow-in-Furness for the British government was launched this afternoon.

BERLIN—Commercial Councilor Goldberger has resigned the Presidency of the Society of Berlin Merchants. He will shortly visit the United States with his wife.

LONDON—A young American named Ford Ritchie, who was convicted of robbery, was sent to jail until Saturday, when he will be conducted to Queenstown and handed over to friends on board a vessel bound for America.

BERLIN—There is a typhoid epidemic in Gelsenkirchen, Westphalia, and the surrounding country. The number of cases has swiftly increased from 687 to 722. An official examination of the water works is being made.

LONDON—Prolonged boring operations at Dover resulted this evening in the discovery of a good bituminous coal. English and French experts regard the discovery as most important, and anticipate further important discoveries tomorrow.

PARIS—Figaro gives some details as to the presents to Miss Helen Morton from the family of her betrothed, Comte Boson de Perigord, forming what the French call "La Corbeille." These include two diamond diadems, a diamond aigrette, diamond and pearl necklaces, a number of other jewels, and an antique fan.

MOURNING IN MANY A FAMILY

Precious Lives That Might Have Been Saved

If Paine's Celery Compound Had Early Been Used

Instead of Putting Faith in Worthless Cure-Alls.

There should be new legislation against the exercise of criminal ignorance in times of sickness.

Many a good family is in mourning today for the loss of a relative who, when first the symptoms of serious sickness appeared, made the fatal mistake of simply taking the wrong medicine.

As soon think of stopping the sun with a wave of the hand as of stopping the onward course of disease in the human system with any of the various patent concoctions under patent names so numerously in the market today.

There is but one remedy known to medicine that can bring new life and vigor to worn-out nerves, restore to their normal condition the functions that depend upon nerves and brain, properly nourished and fed, that cures sleeplessness, allays indigestion, sends healthy blood coursing through the veins, tones up the system, and makes the weak strong again, and that is Paine's celery compound—the discovery of the greatest of America's many great physicians.

Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine. It is the one prepared remedy that has the unqualified endorsement of those physicians whose knowledge and ability have made their names known not only among their immediate neighbors, but throughout the country.

No other prepared remedy was ever recommended publicly or privately by the head of the medical department of a great university. No other remedy ever had the hearty, bona fide indorsement of the wives and households of the wealthiest as well as the poorer citizens in every community.

A single bottle, to be had of any reputable druggist, will prove its unequaled merit to any family where today some member suffers from the much-to-be-feared beginnings of what before the winter is past, unless attended to promptly, may prove to be the final breakdown.

"Paine's celery compound," says Hon. R. L. McKee of Jefferson City, one of the soundest men in public life in Missouri, "Paine's celery compound is so well known that I feel that a recommendation from me can add very little weight, but I do wish to gratefully recommend it to those who have never been so fortunate as to try it."

There is no season so favorable as this for taking advantage of the wonderfully renovating virtues of this remedy. Don't begin the winter in poor health. Nature does little at this season to rejuvenate unaided the fagged-out brain or to restore to health the diseased nerves.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

nourishes perfectly the bodily system. It cures diseases of the important organs of digestion, circulation, and excretion, regulates the entire nervous system and supplies the body with strength to combat disease.

HARPERS

New American Historical Novel

Cardigan

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

The *New York World* says:

It is a charming tale when it is of love, a fascinating one when it is of the woods and of our country's pioneers, and an inspiring one when it deals with the new nation's birth.

Town Topics says:

In giving us the novel called "Cardigan" Mr. Chambers goes far to invest the historical novel with some of its ancient splendor.

Illustrated. $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

A Continuous Performance

The Swan Fountain Pen is a perfect mechanism for continuous writing. It never touches the paper without making a mark. The top and bottom feed keeps the point moist. Flow of ink is adjustable.

The SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN

is fitted with the world-renowned Mabie, Todd & Bard Gold Pen—perfect pens of 14 karat gold, tipped with first quality iridium. Yet it is inexpensive.

MABIE, TODD & BARD,
101 Washington Street, Chicago.

All bright housewives say

ELECTRO SILVER POLISH SILICON

is best in every way—Grocers.

A household help. Saves time and silver.

BLANCARD'S PILLS AND SYRUP

—OF—

IODIDE OF IRON

for ANAEMIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, SCROFULA, Etc.

None genuine unless signed "BLANCARD."

ALL DRUGGISTS.

E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y., Agents for U. S.

KNOX Hats. Perfect Fall Shapes now ready. Quality the best.

JOHN T. STETSON & CO., Palmer House Block

SEVENTY BISHO... IN PROCESSI...

Episcopal Churchmen for the First Time the Pacific Coast.

GREAT THRONG PRES...

Dr. Lindsay is Elected Pres... Officer at San Francisc... Convention.

EVENTS OF OPENING

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 2.—[Sp... The first triennial convention of the ... ant Episcopal Church to meet in a ... coast city assembled here today. A ... line of seventy Bishops entered ... Church, the largest showing of E... dignitaries ever made west of the Roc...

In the line, among others, were ... Anderson of Chicago, Nicholson of ... kee, Weber of Fond du Lac, Morr... Iowa, White of Michigan City, Seyr... Springfield, Taylor of Quincy, Franc... diana, and Edsall, the Bishop-elect of... sota.

As the youngest Bishops in date ... secration Bishops Taylor of Quinc... Weber of Fond du Lac led the long li...

The convention was organized form... the action of Bishop Dudley of Kentu... President, and the Rev. S. Hart of ... City, Secretary of the House of B... Dr. John S. Lindsey of Massachusetts ... man, and the Rev. Charles Hutchins ... tary of the House of Deputies.

Procession an Impressive Sig...

The morning was cloudy and a do... of rain at the first time fixed for th... ices led to the report that this im... outdoor feature would be omitte... clouds lifted, however, shortly be... o'clock, and the original program ... ried out.

After the prelates had entered the ... the laity followed, and in a few m... there was scarcely standing room to b... although extra galleries had been ... for the occasion.

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"It is the old story," he added, "... ing some one else on whom to lay th... instead of taking it home to ourse... all the clergy, Bishops, and laity h... as well as a few have done there wo... been no occasion for this very fine ... struction of our missionary system."

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Delegates Draw for Seats...

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It was nearly 4 o'clock this afterno... the Rev. Dr. Huthins, Secretary o... house,

SEVENTY BISHOPS IN PROCESSION.

Episcopal Churchmen Meet for the First Time on the Pacific Coast.

GREAT THRONG PRESENT.

Dr. Lindsay is Elected Presiding Officer at San Francisco Convention.

EVENTS OF OPENING DAY.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The first triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to meet in a Pacific coast city assembled here today. A brilliant line of seventy Bishops entered Trinity Church, the largest showing of Episcopal dignitaries ever made west of the Rockies.

In the line, among others, were Bishops Anderson of Chicago, Nicholson of Milwaukee, Weber of Fond du Lac, Morrison of Iowa, White of Michigan City, Seymour of Springfield, Taylor of Quincy, Francis of Indiana, and Edsall, the Bishop-elect of Minnesota.

As the youngest Bishops in date of consecration Bishops Taylor of Quincy and Weber of Fond du Lac led the long line.

The convention was organized formally by the action of Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, as President, and the Rev. S. Hart of Kansas City, Secretary of the House of Bishops; Dr. John S. Lindsey of Massachusetts, chairman, and the Rev. Charles Hutchins, Secretary of the House of Deputies.

Procession an Impressive Sight.

The morning was cloudy and a downpour of rain at the first time fixed for the services led to the report that this impressive outdoor feature would be omitted. The clouds lifted, however, shortly before 11 o'clock, and the original program was carried out.

After the prelates had entered the church the laity followed, and in a few moments there was scarcely standing room to be found, although extra galleries had been erected for the occasion.

The services marking the religious consecration of the convention were simple, but imposing. The holy communion was served, Bishop Tuttle of Missouri being the celebrant. The epistle was read by Bishop Doane of Albany, N. Y., and the gospel by the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.

Sermon Is by Bishop Morris.

The sermon by the venerable Bishop Wistar Morris of Oregon was a strong missionary plea from the text, "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draft," and Joshua's words to the children of Israel, "How long are ye slack to go to possess the land?"

He declared that the mission of the church of Jesus Christ was to all nations, ranks, and conditions. She is to launch out and cast her nets into the deeps of ignorance, poverty, unthrift, sorrow, shame, and crushing grief, the deeps of avarice, too, as well as besotted worldliness and stolid, stupid indifference. It was for the furtherance of this work by the use of the best means that the members of the convention were gathered here in this—to the most of them—far-off part of the country.

As a resident of the Pacific coast for thirty years he felt that he could speak as one who knew its needs and its promises, and was aware of the slackness of the church in coming out to possess this good land.

Quotes President Roosevelt.

The Bishop quoted from a speech lately delivered by President Roosevelt at Denver in which the then Vice President showed how slow the statesmen of the early days of our country's history were to realize that the great West was to become an inhabited and civilized land within any reasonable period. This ignorance was reflected in the church. Opportunities were neglected because of it and the consequent loss to the church is irreparable.

Speaking of the suggestion from some quarters that the missionary organization needs reconstructing the Bishop placed himself on record as an unbeliever in the necessity of radical reorganization. He said he did not believe the church ever had a more efficient missionary administration than at present.

"It is the old story," he added, "of seeking some one else on whom to lay the blame instead of taking it home to ourselves. If all the clergy, Bishops, and laity had done as well as a few have done there would have been no occasion for this cry for the reconstruction of our missionary system."

The official offertory was read by Bishop Nichols of California, the collection being for general missions.

Delegates Draw for Seats.

During the noon recess the drawing for seats in the hall took place. The result caused some dissatisfaction, as some prominent delegates were thrown into obscurity. New York and Pennsylvania especially obtaining poor positions. This, however, was remedied later.

It was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when the Rev. Dr. Hutchins, Secretary of the last house, brought the convention to order and called the roll. Though many new names were heard, there were such old members to answer to their names as Dr. Huntington, Dr. John Fulton, Dr. Hodges, Dr. Green, Dr. Muhlenberg, Dr. Brainerd, Dr. Fiske, Dr. McKim, Dr. Mackay-Smith, Dr. Cameron Mann, Judge Cooper, R. L. Davis, R. T. Paine, S. H. Morehouse, J. M. Woolworth, Cortland S. Parker, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. B. Cutting, George C. Thomas, John H. S. Stiness, and Judge L. B. Prince.

The secretary announced that a majority of dioceses were represented and the first order of business would be the organization of the house. Dr. Greer of New York arose, and after expressing the general regret of every one that Dr. Morgan Dix was not present and could not be unanimously reelected, for he certainly would be, placed the Rev. William Huntington in nomination. Dr. William Hodges of Maryland nominated the Rev. John S. Lindsay of Massachusetts, and was seconded by Dr. Fulton. Other nominations were Dr. Cameron Mann, Dr. Davenport, and Dr. Reese F. Alsop.

House Elects a Chairman.

Dr. Huntington declined the nomination, and then several delegates announced that they would support Dr. Lindsay, whose election followed by a decisive majority.

The whole number of votes cast was 350. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay had 224 votes, Dr. Mann 85, Dr. Davenport 35, and Dr. Alsop 25. The secretary, therefore, declared that Dr. Lindsay had been elected President of the House of Deputies. On being escorted to the chair, Dr. Lindsay expressed his great appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and of the responsibilities of the position.

The Rev. Dr. Hutchins was unanimously elected secretary of the House. On motion of Dr. Fulton the Committee on Rules was instructed to report as soon as possible the matters of chief importance that are to come before the House and such order of precedents as they might suggest for consideration. This was substituted for a resolution submitted by Dr. Huntington, which would have made a report on the new constitution as the first order of business tomorrow.

In the House of Bishops, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was elected chairman and Dr. Samuel Hart secretary. Bishop Tuttle presented the Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Lord Bishop of Newcastle, who responded in his own behalf and also presented a greeting from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The House of Bishops passed a resolution suggesting a joint committee to prepare an order of business for this session, with a view to getting the most important matters promptly and systematically before the convention in both Houses, and preventing their clashing at cross-purposes.

CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

Henry O. Shepard, President of the Henry O. Shepard company, has announced himself as a candidate for the post of United States Public Printer, which is to be filled before long. He and his friends already have begun an active campaign for the appointment.

Henry O. Shepard

Mr. Shepard is 51 years old and came originally from New York. He started out as a boy printer on the Shenango Union, setting type after school hours. He came to Chicago in 1871 and entered the establishment of Church, Goodman & Donnelley, where he remained four years. Five years later he became foreman for Knight & Leonard. In 1880 he left this firm and became a partner in a new firm under the name of Shepard & Johnston. He bought out the interest of his partner, William Johnston, in 1887, and began the conduct of the business under the name of the Henry O. Shepard company.

He is a prominent Mason and is a member of the Illinois club, the Press club, and the National Typothetæ. He always has been a Republican. Four years ago he was brought out as a candidate for Public Printer, but declined to try for the place because of his friendship for Mr. Palmer, who was then seeking the office.

Mr. Shepard is widely known as a printer. Besides his interests in his printing firm he also is President of the Inland Printer company. He is himself an expert typesetter, and once, in his early days in Chicago, secured prizes for three consecutive weeks for the longest "string" from the city directory publishers over eighty other typesetters.

GRAIN MEN FOR ROOSEVELT

NATIONAL CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION AT DES MOINES.

Chicago Board of Trade Delegates Take the Lead in a Movement to Express Confidence in the Stability of the Nation's Commerce Under the Administration of the New President—First Sessions of the Day Taken Up by Formal Addresses and Reports.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—At the first session of the National Grain Dealers' convention today delegates from the Chicago Board of Trade took the initiative in a movement to express confidence in President Roosevelt. A committee consisting of H. H. Peters, W. H. Chadwick, and J. G. Schneider of Chicago was appointed and instructed to report suitable resolutions.

At the session this evening the committee reported a set of resolutions condemning anarchism and eulogizing President McKinley. The resolutions further say:

"That in President Theodore Roosevelt the country has an able and worthy Chief Magistrate, and we commend his great wisdom in announcing so promptly at a crucial moment his determination to carry out the policy of the people as promulgated by his illustrious predecessor, thereby guaranteeing to the financial and commercial world the safe and conservative conduct of the affairs of the people, confirming the confidence which the people placed in him."

Today's sessions of the convention were taken up chiefly with welcoming addresses and responses. Governor Leslie M. Shaw spoke for Iowa, Mayor Hartenbower for Des Moines, and Colonel Lafayette Young for the Des Moines Cereal club. The responses developed five active contestants for the next annual convention.

Other responses to the welcome were made by Charles England of Baltimore, James Rolfe of Kinfisher, Ok. T., and J. L. McCaull of Minneapolis.

President Lockwood's Address.

The annual address of President B. A. Lockwood and the report of the secretary and treasurer, Charles S. Clark of Chicago, concluded the morning session. President Lockwood in his address renewed the history of the National Grain Dealers' association from its birth in Chicago in November, 1896. He concluded by saying:

"The policy of the officers for the last year has been to solidify the influence and unify the powers of all other associations, this being necessary to accomplish the great work for which the association was designed. Therefore, they believed the necessity for their efforts to be greatest along the line of affiliation. In this they have accomplished, they feel justified in taking up regular national work in an aggressive way with the assurance of success. The secretary's report will give the year's work in detail, and I am sure it will be interesting to you.

"The membership last year was about 475; the membership this year is nearly 2,000; affiliated membership last year, 309; affiliated membership this year, 1,645; net gain, 1,525."

Chicago Delegates Present.

Following are the members of the Chicago Board of Trade present at the convention: on the Northwestern special Monday: E. M. Ashley, W. P. Anderson, H. V. Allen of Chicago Post, T. J. Austin, C. Adams, Joseph E. Bidwill, M. H. Bennett, Frank Bunch, F. H. Babcock, E. B. Baldwin, T. F. Bliss, John Beggs, W. H. Chambers, Frank Cheattle, Charles S. Clark, Seth Clarkin, R. F. Cummings, W. H. Chadwick, C. G. Case, Fred Dressler, Cyrus H. Duppe, James Dalton, F. J. Delaney, N. N. Eckhart, Dick Eustis, H. A. Foss, James A. Fitzsimmons, Walter Fitch, R. Fairchild, J. J. Fones, Henry L. Gormen, A. Görstenberg, J. P. Guffer, F. J. Gallagher, H. T. Gubbins, H. Hudson, F. Helmbole, C. Happel, W. S. Johnson, John J. Keeler, A. K. Knapp, John J. Leonard, Nathan Lederer, William Lyons, R. S. Lyon, D. S. Lacey, H. Mueller, J. H. Miles, F. A. Mourer, H. L. Miller, George E. Marcey, W. H. Merritt, Pat Monks, J. A. Morell, J. P. McKinzie, W. J. Nye, James Pettit, H. H. Peters, S. D. Parkhurst, W. S. Powers, J. H. Pank, J. P. Rumsey, J. W. Radford, H. D. Russell, A. R. Sawyers, M. J. Sheridan, Albert Seekel, C. H. Thayer, George Van Ness, L. B. Wilson, H. D. Wetmore, Oscar C. White, F. E. Winnans, C. A. Weace, and A. M. Young.

At the Night Session.

G. A. Stebbins of Red Oak, Ia., speaking on the "Proper Field for Work of the National Association," said the proper field is the whole of the grain producing and grain selling country.

George A. Wells of Des Moines urged the dealers to submit all their disagreements to arbitration. C. A. Burke of Decatur, Ill., urged the adoption and use of a code of strict trade rules, uniform throughout the country.

Report on Arbitration.

The report of the Arbitration committee is a detailed scheme for the arbitration of all disagreements between grain buyers and sellers. It was referred to the convention for adoption on Thursday.

It provides for a National Arbitration committee of one city buyer, one country shipper, and a third member not identified with either branch of the trade. Its decisions are to be final, except on appeal by both parties.

Affiliated associations may create an arbitration committee to act as a court of first resort, subject to appeal to the national committee.

Two Arrested on Suspicion.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—John Wilson and Edward Steigler were arrested here today on suspicion that they are the men who, on Nov. 28, 1900, blew open the safe and robbed the Farmers' Bank at Emden, Ill. The men deny their connection with the crime.

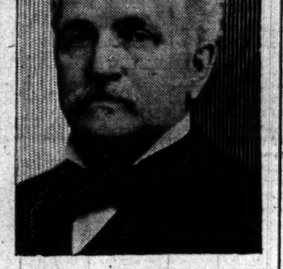
PHILLIP G. GILLETT IS DEAD.

Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for Deaf and Dumb Expires at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Philip G. Gillett, for forty-five years superintendent of the Illinois Institution for Deaf Mutes, died today.

Dr. Philip Goode Gillett was born at Madison, Ind., on March 24, 1833. His father was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that State, and the parental religious influences on the young man made early and lasting impression.

He became a student in Indiana Asbury University (now De Pauw University), and was graduated in 1852. From his alma mater


DR. PHILLIP GOODE GILLETT.

he received the degree of A. M. in 1855 and LL. D. in 1871.

Mr. Gillett had planned to begin the study of medicine on his graduation, but being offered a position as teacher in the Indiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb he accepted it, and realizing the opportunities in this field of labor determined to remain in it.

Soon afterwards he was elected superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Of this he took charge on April 26, 1856. He found the school much disorganized, but soon brought order out of chaos.

Dr. Gillett was the first Superintendent of Schools for the Deaf to employ women as teachers. This he did in the face of considerable opposition. He was also the first to introduce instruction in articulation and lip reading in a State institution.

From 1880 to 1895 Dr. Gillett was a member of the standing Executive committee of Deaf Mute Instructors, and from 1880 to 1890 was President of the convention. Since 1890 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and from 1893 to 1899 was President and general manager of the same organization.

Dr. Gillett was instrumental more, perhaps, than any one else, in the organization of the Illinois State Board of Charities. It was he who first agitated its establishment.

From his college days Dr. Gillett was active in religious work. He connected himself with the church early in life and always endeavored to adhere to Christian principles and standards.

OBITUARY.

LOUISE COOK PATRICK, wife of F. A. Patrick of Duluth, Minn., will be buried at Duluth this morning. Her death occurred in Chicago on Tuesday, a special train conveying friends to the services at Marengo, Ill., yesterday. The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, Mrs. Patrick's brother-in-law, officiated at the funeral ceremony.

FIRE GIVES ALTON A CLOSE CALL

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed—City Saved by St. Louis Department.

Alton, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Fire started in the Standard elevator at 10 o'clock this morning, and it was only by the help of steamers sent from St. Louis by special train that the larger part of the city was saved from destruction. The loss, as it is, is in the neighborhood of $500,000, reasonably well insured. The entire plant of the Standard Milling company was destroyed. The company's loss is $255,000, and the insurance will reach $200,000.

The Hayden Machine company plant was completely destroyed at a loss of $7,000; the Farmers' elevator plant at a loss of $2,500; the Alton roller mills, damage, $5,000; J. C. Meehan, grocery house, and Stiritz bowling alleys, $18,000; Matthew Wilkinson, buildings, $15,000; Diamond Jo line packet shed, $3,000; Boston clothing store, $3,000. All of the property destroyed will be rebuilt at once.

Firemen Buried Under Falling Walls.

Corunna, Mich., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Fox & Mason's furniture plant burned at 10 o'clock tonight; loss, $30,000; insurance, $19,000. Firemen Charles Wilcox, George Brands, and William Sevelth were throwing a stream into a second story window from a ladder when an explosion wrecked the wall, burying the men under tons of brick. Wilcox will die; the others are seriously injured.

Firemen Injured at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 2.—Twelve firemen and two employés were overcome by smoke or injured by falling furniture at a fire today in the Abernathy Furniture company's factory in the West Bottoms. The following were seriously hurt: William Flynn, lad-derman; Michael Dunavan, engine company; J. P. Kelly, hoseman; Frank Karnes, employé of factory. The pecuniary damage was trivial.

GAS SUIT HEARD IN COURT

ATTORNEYS ARGUE IT AND BECOME ACRIMONIOUS.

They Are Instructed to Make No Personal Remarks and to Look Straight Ahead While Talking—All Speak on Question of Quo Warranto Against People's Company — Briefs to Be Filed Later and Court Then to Decide Application.

Arguments in quo warranto proceedings against the People's Gaslight and Coke company for a ruling on the validity of the consolidation were heard yesterday by Judge Haney. At the conclusion of the arguments it was agreed that briefs may be filed on or before next Tuesday, after which the Judge will prepare his decision.

The arguments of the opposing counsel became so acrimonious during the day and the remarks so personal that Judge Haney was compelled to make a rule that the attorneys should not interrupt each other and the lawyer making his argument must keep his face before him and make not even a retort courteous to any question asked him.

Moses Repudiates Interviews.

During the opening statement of Attorney Adolph Moses he took occasion to deny certain allegations made in an affidavit before the court to the effect that he had authorized the Chicago American to publish paragraphs from time to time in which he was represented to have attacked the "gas trust." He repudiated the articles, and said that all of them had been published without his knowledge or consent.

A flurry was caused early in the proceedings when Attorney Meagher, representing the People's Gaslight and Coke company, threatened to put Attorney Moses on the witness stand. However, when Attorney Darrow stated that if any oral testimony of this character were taken he would call a few witnesses himself, Mr. Meagher changed his mind.

Court Crowded at the Opening.

When the case was called for trial there was not a single unoccupied seat in the courtroom. Attorney Ralph Martin Shaw of counsel for the People's company placed a bulky parcel of affidavits in front of the court and started to state that it was not the desire of the relators to conserve the welfare of the people by securing a satisfactory ruling from the court declaring the illegality of the measure, but that it was due to a conspiracy between a rival company, the Ogden Gas company, and the Chicago American to injure the business of his client.

Mr. Shaw read columns of articles referring to the rate war between the rival gas companies, which he said had been printed, attacking his client. He read affidavits from President George O. Knapp of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, Attorney Robert E. Cantwell, and Lucius H. Davidson, a reporter.

Attorney Moses read his affidavit explaining his part in the meeting at Central Music Hall on Sept. 27, 1900, and what he had done since. He denied that he had been retained by a newspaper or by the Ogden Gas company to act as counsel in the case, attributing his appearance in the suit to a belief that the gas combination was a bad thing. He was followed by Attorney Clarence Darrow, who read affidavits signed by Andrew Lawrence and J. Frank Allen, which contained denials of any conspiracy.

Attorney Meagher's Argument.

Attorney Meagher followed Mr. Darrow. He began by reading an affidavit by Secretary Lyman A. Wiley of the People's Gaslight and Coke company filed in answer to the affidavit of Mr. Moses. Mr. Wiley declared that for a number of years Mr. Moses has been unremitting in his hostility to the Gas company, and has been active in stirring up litigation against it. On Sept. 21, 1900, Mr. Moses applied to the Attorney General for leave to file quo warranto proceedings against the gas company and was refused. Subsequent to this, Mr. Wiley declares, Mr. Moses filed a bill in the Circuit Court attacking the gas company through John Duane Livingston. The bill was announced by the gas company as a stock-jobbing suit, and was dismissed. Mr. Wiley denies that there exists any agreement between the Ogden Gas company and the People's, and that there has been no sale of the Ogden Gas company to the People's.

Mr. Meagher based his arguments on two propositions; first, that no public rights are involved and no public interests threatened, and consequently proceedings in quo warranto are not warranted; second, that Judge Tuley's order should be vacated because the proceedings were instituted as the result of a conspiracy between the Ogden Gas company and the Chicago American to advance their private interests. Mr. Deneen was dragooned into beginning the proceedings, said Mr. Meagher. He did not know that a "vile conspiracy" lay behind the action.

Affidavit by Mr. Deneen.

Assistant States' Attorney Barnes read an affidavit from State's Attorney Deneen, in which the latter said he had begun the suit of his own volition and for the public benefit. When he concluded Attorneys Darrow and Moses spoke again for a few minutes, after which Attorney Meagher closed. An agreement was made by which briefs could be filed on or before Tuesday, after which the court would consider the matter a few days before giving his ruling.

ASSAILANT OF CHILD LYNCHED.

James Edward Brady Taken from Jail at Helena, Mont., by a Mob and Hanged to Telegraph Pole.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 2.—James Edward Brady, who committed an assault upon 5-year-old Ida Pugsley in Helena yesterday, was taken from jail by a mob at 1:30 o'clock this morning and hanged to a telegraph pole in the Haymarket Square. There were about 200 men engaged in the affair and they were all masked. They attacked the jail door with a battering-ram, and it soon yielded.

The jailer was threatened with death if he did not produce the prisoner, and he brought the man out of his cell and gave him to the mob.

Brady, who was given a chance to say a word, declared they had the wrong man, although he had been positively identified by his victim and a score of other persons who had seen him with the child.

Double Lynching in Kansas.

Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 2.—Jimbo Fields, aged 16, and Clarence Garnett, aged 18, both colored, were lynched here at 2 o'clock this morning for the alleged murder of Will C. Hart, a printer, who was stoned to death on the night of Sept. 21. The boys were taken from the jail and swung from the Chesapeake and Ohio trestle just beyond the depot and within 500 yards of the jail. The mob's work was done so quietly that no other citizens save the jailer and two or three others knew of it for several hours afterward. The mob battered the jail doors down on the refusal of the jailer to give up his keys.

ACCUSED MAN GIVEN HEARING.

A. V. Freeman, Charged with Embezzlement, Bound Over to the Circuit Court.

Menominee, Mich., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—A. V. Freeman, arrested at the instance of former employers, Raber & Watson, Chicago, on a charge of embezzling $20,000, was given a preliminary hearing today and waived examination. He was bound over to the November term of the Circuit Court under $5,000 bonds, in default of which he was remanded to jail. Freeman had secured bonds of $5,000, but he was rearrested on a second charge and required to give additional bonds of $3,500, which, he has not yet obtained. A warrant is also out for another prominent cedar dealer of this city, who it is said is implicated with Freeman, but he is absent from the city and no service is yet obtained. The first charge is forgery of a certificate of inspection for $20,000 worth of timber, and the second is a charge of embezzlement of funds belonging to Raber & Watson.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Stops Diarrhoea and Stomach Cramps.
Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

YACHT RACES TO BE SAILED DAILY.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Plan for Using Every Available Wind Is Approved.

NEW CONDITIONS POSTED.

Owner of Shamrock Says Least He Expects is One Victory Over Columbia.

TRIANGLE TRIAL TODAY.

New York, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The second attempt to run off the second race of the America cup series will take place at 11 o'clock off Sandy Hook lightship tomorrow morning, and beginning with tomorrow morning Columbia and Shamrock will race every day, instead of every other day, as at first agreed, until the fate of the cup has been decided.

Sir Thomas Lipton wrote a letter to the Regatta committee of the New York Yacht club, telling it that if it would be convenient to run the races on succeeding days he would be pleased to agree to the revision of the former agreement, which called for races only on alternate days.

The suggestion of Sir Thomas was acted upon this evening at a meeting of the Regatta committee of the N. York Yacht club. Representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht club were also there.

Modified Agreement Posted.

There was no opposition to the suggestion of Sir Thomas, and late tonight the following bulletin giving information to the members of the club was posted on the bulletin board in the clubhouse:

"The agreement determining the conditions and governing the races for the America cup as agreed upon by the committee of the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster Yacht club, is hereby modified as follows:

"Strike out clause beginning 'The first race shall be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901,' and substitute the following:

"The race shall be sailed on the following dates until the series is completed—namely: Sept. 26, Oct. 1, and Oct. 3, 1901, and each following day, provided, however, that immediately on the conclusion of the race of Oct. 3 and each subsequent race the Regatta committee shall inquire of each contestant whether he is willing to start the next day, and should either contestant reply in the negative one day shall intervene before starting the next race. Sunday shall not count as an intervening day.

"For the New York Yacht club, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Commodore.

"For the Royal Ulster Yacht club, R. G. Sharmann Crawford, Vice Commodore."

When Sir Thomas was seen today aboard the Erin, lying in the Horseshoe, there was a sailing breeze blowing in from the sea that fairly broke the heart of every sailorman interested in a good blow for the cup racers.

Lipton Sees Opportunity Escape.

Speaking of his letter to the Regatta committee, Sir Thomas said:

"There is a breeze blowing now that would take the yachts over the course in a manner that would gladden the heart of every yachtsman interested in the cup races, and because it happens to be an off day we must stay here, idle, watching it as it exhausts itself, until by the next day, as a rule, there is no wind worth speaking of.

"The winds are so light off Sandy Hook at this time of the year that it would seem but prudence in order to make sure of a good wind, not to let a day slip by without trying to run off a race. Besides, the public at large is interested in the outcome of the match, and in order to stimulate the interest on both sides of the ocean I thought it would be a good idea to run off the races every day if possible.

"I therefore wrote to the Regatta committee of the New York Yacht club and suggested that if in their opinion a change in the agreement was advisable I for one would be pleased to hasten the end of the races in order to keep up the interest in them."

Fine Breeze Promised Today.

The prediction for wind off Sandy Hook for tomorrow is excellent, and unless all signs known to weather bureaus and old shellbacks along Sandy Hook fail there is every prospect of a slashing race over the triangular course tomorrow morning. The conditions governing the race will be the same as those that ruled the last attempt at a race, when the wind died out.

The Washington Weather bureau issued a special bulletin for the wind and weather conditions that may be expected to prevail off the Hook tomorrow. According to the bulletin there is a favorable outlook for a racing breeze from the northwest quarter off Sandy Hook. The local weather forecast agrees with that issued by the Washington men, though the weather man here preferred not to answer the ticklish question as to just what speed the wind will attain.

Talk of Lightering Shamrock.

It was decided at first to remove some of the lead ballast from the inside of Shamrock. Designer Watson announced that some lead would be taken out and that Sir Thomas would request a remeasurement of the yacht. Shamrock, it had been decided, would have to prepare for light winds throughout the series, and in these, unless ballast were removed, it would be impossible to get the yacht to heel over enough to bring it to its sailing lines. Also, by removing the lead, the water line would be shortened, and the time allowance owed to Columbia might be considerably decreased. When the probable weather conditions off the Horseshoe were learned, however, and when there came every prospect of a brisk breeze, it was decided to leave the ballast and to take the chances of it coming in handy during the breezes of tomorrow morning.

Sailors Afraid of Friday.

The possibility that a race might fall on Friday was generally discussed by the sailors of both yachts long before it was decided to race day after day. Some of the men, being superstitious, did not like the idea. Sir Thomas himself declared that he was not superstitious except in regard to the calm days, the finest breezes coming invariably on off race days.

Sir Thomas again said, "that the fizzle of Tuesday, when Shamrock finished ahead of Columbia, only showed one thing, and that was the boat that led was invariably the one that happened to get the wind. Columbia having one race the better of Shamrock is a serious disadvantage to overcome. One notch out of three is a big lead, but we are not discouraged, and expect as confidently as ever to take the cup home with us. I should be disappointed if we did not get at least one race. Columbia, however, is a wonderful boat. It is handled splendidly, both by its skipper and its crew, and the aggregation is not an easy one to beat."

Lipton Flooded by Congratulations.

Sir Thomas literally has been swamped with congratulatory telegrams that have poured in upon him from all sides as a result of the fine showing Shamrock has made. "But what touched me most," he said, "was the generous greeting, the friendliness of all as they cheered Shamrock when it turned the first mark ahead of Columbia."

Scotch Syndicate May Challenge.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

GLASGOW, Oct. 2.—A report is current that if Sir Thomas Lipton fails to win the America cup in the present contest a syndicate of west Scotchmen will immediately challenge for it. It is believed that the syndicate includes Sir James Bell, Peter Donaldson, and Messrs. Coats and Clark, all of whom belonged to the syndicate which built the yacht Thistle which competed for the cup.

"Garland" stoves and ranges. Awarded first prize, Paris Exposition, 1900.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago Avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, 12 p. m. For China, Japan, and Corea, via Vancouver, B. C., R. M. Empress of India.

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Belgium, and Cape Colony, Thursday, Oct. 3, 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, West Indies, via New York, Altai, Thursday, Oct. 3, 12 p. m.

For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, Campania, Thursday, Oct. 3, 12 p. m.

For Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Bermuda, Turks Island, and Dominican Republic, 4:30 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri—Fair on Thursday and Friday, light northerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair on Thursday and Friday, warmer on Friday, fresh west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair on Thursday and Friday, warmer on Friday, fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Place of observation. Time taken: Oct. 2, 7 p. m.	Temperature	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	60	88	N.		Clear
Albany	56	68	S.W.	.02	Cl'dy
Alpena	48	60	S.W.	.02	Cl'dy
Atlanta	74	90	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Amarillo	64	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	44	60	N.	....	Clear
Bismarck	50	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	60	70	N.W.	.32	Cl'dy
Boston	60	72	N.	....	Cl'dy
Cairo	66	88	N.	....	Clear
Calgary	42	68	Calm	....	Clear
Cheyenne	58	80	N.	....	Clear
Chicago	62	74	N.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	60	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	58	70	N.W.	.44	Fair
Concordia	62	86	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	50	60	W.	....	Clear
Denver	58	84	W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	52	72	W.	....	Clear
Detroit	62	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	62	90	N.W.	.04	Clear
Dubuque	50	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	44	50	N.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	62	90	N.E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	40	60	Calm	....	Clear
Galveston	74	86	N.W.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	58	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	46	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Havre	42	66	N.	....	Clear
Helena	52	66	N.E.	....	Clear
Huron	52	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	58	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	74	84	N.W.	.04	Clear
Kansas City	62	88	N.	....	Clear
Little Rock	66	86	N.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	64	74	S.W.	....	Clear
Lander	54	68	N.E.	....	Clear
Marquette	46	56	N.W.	.12	Cl'dy
Medicine Hat	42	66	W.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	42	66	W.	....	Clear
Milwaukee	58	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	44	60	N.W.	....	Fair
Montgomery	68	82	N.W.	.08	Clear
Montreal	52	62	N.E.	.58	Fair
Nashville	64	78	N.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	72	82	N.W.	.02	Clear
New York City	70	74	S.W.	.10	Rain
Omaha	56	60	N.	....	Clear
Oswego	60	64	N.W.	.34	Clear
Palestine	62	80	N.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	62	70	N.	.02	Clear
Philadelphia	70	78	N.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Pittsburg	58	70	N.	.12	Fair
Qu'Appelle	44	50	N.E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	44	50	N.E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	60	64	S.W.	.04	Cl'dy
St. Louis	60	64	S.W.	.04	Cl'dy
St. Paul	50	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	50	80	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	40	46	N.W.	.26	Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill	56	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	62	82	N.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	68	86	N.	....	Clear
Washington	62	74	N.W.	.28	Rain

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 46 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 54 degrees; 9 a. m., 55; 10 a. m., 57; 11 a. m., 58; 12 m., 60; 1 p. m., 60; 2 p. m., 60; 3 p. m., 60; 4 p. m., 59. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.40; 6 p. m., 29.43.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Buchal, Attilia, 55; 2408 S. Canal-st. Oct. 1.
Boettcher, Amelia, 39; 121 Cornell-st. Sept. 30.
Calabrase, Paulina, 58; 90 26th-pl. Oct. 1.
Conerty, James R., 24; 3638 La Salle-st. Oct. 1.
Dilbert, Caroline M., 56; 4632 Hillside-av. Sept. 30.
Jackson, Hattie, 29; 233 N. Franklin-st. Oct. 1.
Kalita, Paulina, 15; 1138 N. Seeley-av. Sept. 30.
Lavior, Rosella, 18; 249 Laflin-st. Sept. 29.
Lerner, Martin, 63; 435 Swan-st., Oct. 1.
Little, Cain, 29; 260 22d-st. Oct. 1.
Malloy, Mary K., 35; 6048 Evans-av., Oct. 1.
Montgomery, Florence, 7; 524 Nelson-st., Oct. 1.
Pekin, Stephan, 73; 451 26th-st., Sept. 30.
Popelar, Frank, 21; 3013 Keely-st., Sept. 30.
Ruzorika, Joseph, 49; 755 Loomis-st., Oct. 1.
Reynolds, Annie, 24; 905 Center-av., Oct. 1.
Smelkowski, Franciszka, 5; 767 W. 18th-pl., Oct. 1.
Shorley, Bernard, 6; 3353 La Salle-st., Sept. 30.
Stenson, Anthony, 78; 5125 Ohio-st., Oct. 1.
Sutton, James, 85; Sheffield and Fullerton-avs., Oct. 1.
Thorman, Joachinne, 44; 523 N. Paulina-st., Sept. 30.
Travers, Edward, 53; 56 W. Madison-st., Sept. 30.
Vandersee, Ferdinand, 62; 735 W. 20th-st., Oct. 2.
Williams, Jeremiah, 69; 5720 S. Paulina-st., Oct. 1.
Wiley, John, 61; 766 W. Monroe-st., Oct. 2.

DEATHS.

BRINKMANN—Clara, beloved daughter of Clemens and Anna Brinkmann, aged 13 years. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 5, from late residence, 1748 Deming-pl., at 2 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

COUNCER—John F. Councer, at his residence, 249 Indiana-st., Oct. 1, 1901. Funeral on Friday

TWELVE POINTS FOR THE MAROON

Stagg's Players Score Only in the First Half Against Milwaukee Medics.

MAR WORK BY FUMBLING.

Northwestern Defeats Fort Sheridan Battery Eleven by a Score of 21 to 0.

GAMES ON OTHER FIELDS

Coach Stagg—I am glad we played the game. It showed that our defense had been improved considerably and will give the line men more confidence in themselves. Milwaukee's guards played strongly, but in the second half our line stiffened and held them. Fumbling was the chief reason for our not scoring in the second half, and it seemed to me some of our signals were used so often that the opponents must have learned them.

Fumbling, particularly on punts, was responsible for the maroons' failure to roll up as respectable a score against the Milwaukee Medics at Marshall Field yesterday as the Badgers made against the same team last Saturday. The Midway eleven outclassed its heavier, sturdier opponents in every other way. It started out by scoring two touchdowns and goals by straight away football in the first half, but was unable to increase its score in the second.

Some costly fumbling by Captain Sheldon kept the maroons from counting during the second period. Three times they had the ball within striking distance but lost it, once on a fumble and twice on downs. Each time the Medics, who had discovered Chicago's greatest weakness, punted the ball back, and each time profited largely. Twice Sheldon dropped the ball, but by some tall scrambling it was saved for the Maroons. The most difficult punt of the three he turned into a splendid catch, but was downed in his tracks.

The game was devoid of spectacular features. There was but one long run on each side. Hunter, in the first half, circled Milwaukee's left end for twenty-eight yards on an unpremeditated double pass, taking the ball from Sheldon after the Captain had been downed. Heffron cleared Chicago's left end for twenty-five yards in the second half. After he had passed Peacock and Maxwell in succession Sheldon made a high tackle and missed the runner, but managed to force him out of bounds; otherwise Heffron would have had a clear field to the goal. Lineup:

Chicago (12).		Milwaukee (0).
R. E.....Cowell, Harper, Greenwood.		Nye.....L. E.
L. T.....Kennedy		Bird.....L. T.
R. G.....Atwood		Crane.....R. G.
C.....Harlan		Carey.....C.
L. G.....Fisher		McCabe.....L. G.
R. T.....MacNabb		Richards.....R. E.
L. E.....Hunter, Peacock		Bochaud.....Q. B.
Q. B.....Maxwell		Heffron.....L. H.
L. H. B.....Jennison		Garner.....R. H. B.
R. H. B.....Sheldon		Comstock.....F. B.

Touchdowns—Sheldon (2). Goal from touchdown—MacNabb. Referee—Hutchinson. Umpire—Allis. Linesmen—Bruns and Morton. Timekeeper—Bell. Time of halves—20 minutes.

PURPLE OUTPLAYS SOLDIERS.

Northwestern Varsity Defeats Battery Eleven of Fort Sheridan 21 to 0 in Two Fifteen-Minute Halves.

Dr. Hollister's protégés defeated the battery eleven of Fort Sheridan by a score of 21 to 0 yesterday on Sheppard Field. The purple players showed a marked deterioration from the form displayed in previous games, and their playing was marred by poor team work as well as several fumbles.

It was only after the soldiers had been made progesy by the plunging of the tandem that the Methodists were able to cross their opponents' line, and that only when the first half was nearly ended. The same defense which the Northwestern players have shown was often seen, but in the offensive play they filled to work together. Several times when the ball was in Northwestern's possession a golden thread through the purple line and opened the runner before he could gain an inch.

At times, however, the purple line took a brace and the same speed which was so evident in the Lombard game was shown. Again after gain was made in the soldiers' line, but a fumble soon result in the loss of much of the ground which had been gained. Paddock put up the star game for the purple aggregation, and several times he was sent from tackle for a gain of over twenty yards. Elliott made longer runs than those of his team mate, but did not succeed so often in eluding the opposing tacklers.

Sergeant Wink, who is a candidate for the Northwestern eleven, played with his soldier comrades yesterday, and his work at ole tackle was excellent. He plunged into the middle mass of interference which came against him and downed his man several times before the play had been well started. His continued contact with the purple heavyweights put him to the bad before the first half ended, and Johnson was substituted. Captain Milan of the battery team also had to retire before the game was ended, Stulz taking his place. The lineup:

Northwestern (21).		Soldiers (0).
L. E.....Elliott	Johnson, Buck	R. E.
L. T.....Hanson	McOwen	R. T.
L. G.....Mitchell	Morrison	R. G.
C.....Allen	Rasmussen	C.
R. G.....Gilbert	Hall	L. G.
R. T.....Paddock	Brown	L. T.
R. E.....Davidson, Hollister	Bradshaw	L. E.
Q. B.....Booth	Van Nortwick	R. H. B.
L. H. B.....Ward, Stratford	Milan, Stulz	L. H. B.
R. H. B.....Peacock	Johnson	F. B.

Touchdowns—Stulz (2), Stratford, Elliott. Goal from touchdown—Peacock. Referee—Schrandt. Umpire—F. Johnson. Timekeeper—Schriner. Time of halves—15 minutes.

BADGERS PRACTICE IN SECRET.

Wisconsin Begins Work Behind Closed Gates Early in Season—Driver Returns to Play Full Back.

The work of the Western college elevens in practice is told in the following dispatches:

AT WISCONSIN.

Another surprise was sprung when the football squad was called out to Randall Field and given a hard hour and a half of work behind closed gates. Coach Richards refused to be interviewed as to the meaning of this early start at secret practice. His reason is that the students interfere with the proper practice of the players.

The full back proposition was solved when Earl Driver came back. He reported for practice on Tuesday, and his presence behind the line will materially strengthen the team.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Sly, 157 [Burns]	1	1	1	1	1
1-2	Lord Chester, 147 [Fielding]	2	2	2	2	2
15-1	Ben Brush, 135 [Worth'n]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 3:38 2-5. Captain Conover, 126 pounds [R. Taylor], Postatuia, 140 pounds [Fielding], and John Williams], finished as named. Walter Cleary, 150 [Ellsworth], Coley, 150 [Ellsworth], ran out. Fell. Winner, b. c., by Himyar—Charlotte. Start straggling. Won driving. Charawind was pulled up to permit his stable companion to win. Jim Mc-Gibben moved up at the end of a quarter of a mile with a rattling burst of speed. Captain January was fast in the first mile. Gould and Bellamy were left at the post, but went on after the others.

Second race, about 5 mile, $700 added, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Andes, 96 [Otis]	1	2½	2½	1ns	1ns
7-5	If You Dare, 102 [T. Kn'ht]	2	1½	1½	2½	2½
17-10	Ship Ahoy, 104 [Birker'n]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:18. Middle Maiden, 103 [Powers], Babe Allerton, b. f., by Allerton [Dodge]. Ronald Crews, b. c. [Hamilton]. Time—2:19¾; 2:22; 2:27.

2:12 trot, purse $1,200.

Wauban, gr. g., by Pilot Medium [Curtis]. Alan, b. g. [Turner]. Hesperus, b. h. [Jameson].

Newton and Anderson, Charlie Mo. Starmont, and Phoebe Onward started. Time—2:14; 2:14; 2:12¾.

Declines Lawson's Challenge.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—Harry Hamlin today telegraphed Secretary Wilson of the Kentucky Breeders' association declining to accept the challenge for a race between Lord Derby and Boralma for a purse of $5,000.

Morgan Park, 65; Austin, 5.

Morgan Park, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Morgan Park Academy broke the record for high scores today by defeating Austin High School, 65 to 5. Austin put up no opposition and the Academes scored at will. In the first half Hawkins of Austin returned a punt to Morgan Park's twenty-five-yard line, where he made a difficult drop kick. Captain Schnur is a whirlwind at half, gaining from ten to twenty yards every time he is given the ball. The academy plays Buena Park next Saturday.

Morgan Park (65). Austin [5].

L. E.....Walters, Flynn	Farrar	R. E.
L. T.....Lodge	Bennet	R. G.
L. G.....Oberg	Hubbard	L. G.
C.....Bruce	Reardan	C.
R. G.....Haight	Reardan	L. G.
R. T.....Newburn	Chapman	L. T.
R. E.....Medford	Pillinger	L. E.
L. H. B.....Schnur	Chamberlain	R. H. B.
R. H. B.....Harper	E. Pillinger	L. H. B.
F. B.....Oliver	Hawkins	F. B.

Touchdowns—Schnur [5], Oliver [3], Miner [2], Medford. Goal kicks—Schnur [6], Oliver [4]. Drop kick—Hawkins. Referee—Morgan. Umpire—Weber. Linesmen—Schuler and Smith. Timers—Scheffer and Kithidge. Time of halves—30 minutes.

Neither Team Scores.

North Division High School and Lake Forest Academy played a tie game at Lake Forest yesterday, in which neither team was able to score. During the first half Lake Forest got the ball to North Division's twenty-yard line, but was forced to punt on the third down, and the half ended with the ball in the middle of the field. In the second half Lake Forest pushed the ball to North Division's twenty-five line three times, and each time was held and compelled to surrender it. Lineup:

Lake Forest (0).		North Division (0).
L. E.....Oughton	Sauter	R. E.
L. T.....Akin	Cowrill	R. T.
L. G.....Orr	Wood	R. G.
C.....Chatman	Kaese	C.
R. G.....Hittner	Coughlin	L. G.
R. T.....Herdman	Johnson	L. T.
R. E.....Clark	Quitman	L. E.
Q. B.....Johnson	Gilbert	Q. B.
L. H. B.....Kennedy	Herbst	R. H. B.
R. H. B.....Van Field	Hitchcock	L. H. B.
F. B.....Milner	Detray	F. B.

Hyde Park, 40; Eclectic Medics, 0.

The Hyde Park High School football team had little trouble in defeating the heavy eleven from Eclectic Medical College yesterday afternoon at Washington Park. The final score was 40 to 0. Eckersoll made the star run, sixty-five yards, for a touchdown, near the end of the second half. Eckersoll sprained his wrist. The injury may keep him out of the game for a time. The lineup:

Hyde Park (40).		Eclectic Medical (0).
R. E.....Barcol, Crosby	Smith	L. E.
R. T.....Bard	McDonald	L. T.
R. G.....Killin	Kleingensmith	L. G.
C.....Hall	Sheetz	C.
L. G.....Pierce	W. Mitchell	R. G.
L. T.....Knorr	Laughlin	R. T.
L. E.....Austin, Milchrist	Clark	R. E.
Q. B.....Ransom	Quilty	L. E.
R. H. B.....Herman, Pegues	M. Mitchell	L. H. B.
F. B.....Ransom	Cooper	R. H. B.
	Hammond	Bunch

Score — Hyde Park, 40; Eclectic Medical 0. Place — Washington Park. Touchdowns — By Barcol, Ransom, Eckersoll, Herman, Knorr, Hammond [2]. Goals from touchdowns — By Knorr, 5. Referee—Obelfelde. Umpire—Farley. Linesmen—Medermack and Hall. Timekeepers—Clark and Lusty. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Carey Will Not Play at Chicago.

The announcement that Carey would not play football this season on account of the objections of his parents was made yesterday at Chicago University and brought consternation to the maroon supporters and a new problem to Coach Stagg. Carey was one of the most promising of the new men developed last year, and was counted on as a source of much strength either in the line or behind it as the emergency required this year. The opposition of his parents to the game is, however, said to be incontrovertible.

Hyde Park to Play Wisconsin.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the Hyde Park High School football team to meet the University of Wisconsin next Saturday at Madison. The Hyde Park boys may be compelled to play without Captain Eckersoll, as the latter was injured yesterday in the game with the Eclectic Medical School.

Columbia, 27; Rutgers, 0.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Columbia football eleven today easily won from Rutgers by a score of 27 to 0 at New Brunswick, N. J.

YALE MAKES ONE TOUCHDOWN.

Amherst Treats the Blue's Supporters to a Surprise—Plucky Uphill Fight.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Amherst gave Yale backers a severe shock this afternoon, holding the wearers of the blue down to a single score, and at one time having the ball on the Yale twenty-five yard line. The visitors created a new record for their college making the first showing any team has been accorded with on Yale's field. It was a grand exhibition of uphill football.

Olcott kicked off for Yale at 4:05. Crook catching and being thrown heavily by Captain Gould. Amherst's four backs were slammed into the Yale line without gain. Lyon then fumbling and Captain Gould seemed to be taking the pigskin down the field to the Amherst goal when Goss fumbled, and Anderson, dropping on it splendidly, gave Yale its first genuine scare. He had half a clear field and it looked like a possible touchdown when Gould lived it him and nailed him. Amherst's backs shoot into the Yale line for ten yards, but finally Yale held. Had Amherst punted out of danger on its fourth down Yale would not have scored during the game. Lineup:

Yale (0).		Amherst (0).
C. and L. E.....Gould	Swift	R. E.
L. T.....Goss, Ferguson	Chase	R. T.
L. G.....Sweet	C. and R. G.	Moses
C.....Hall, Hamlin	C.	Cowles
R. E.....Rafferty, Swan	L. E.	Anderson
R. T.....Hogan	L. T.	Howard
R. G.....Glass	L. G.	Palmer
Q. B.....Beaudin	Q. B.	Lynch, Swift
L. H. B.....Hart, Hinkle	L. H. B.	Lyon
R. H. B.Chadwick, Shaw	R. H. B.	Crook
F. B.....Wilhelm, Ward	F. B.	Pierce

Score—Yale, 5; Amherst, 0. Touchdown—Chadwick. Goal—Olcott. Time of halves—Twelve and ten minutes. Referee—Dr. W. C. Unrstenberg. Umpire—Dr. A. H. Hamland, Yale. Linesmen—Hull, Yale, and Bullock, Amherst. Linemen—Easton, Yale, and Washburn, Amherst.

TOO EASY FOR GOOD PRACTICE.

Villa Nova Fails to Make Things Interesting for the Princeton Team—Score Is 35 to 0.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Tigers formally opened the football season here this afternoon by burying the Villa Nova eleven beneath the score of 35 to 0. These figures do not necessarily represent any unusual strength on the part of the local players, for the Pennsylvania College had on the field one of the weakest elevens the Tigers have faced in years. It was not hard for them to gain the necessary five yards once. There were, however, some favorable points developed in the contest. Sheridan was repeatedly praised by the coaches for his brilliant line plunging. He kept his feet well and plunged along for many yards after the tackle. He sometimes carried two or three tacklers hanging to him. His knee was slightly wrenched and he retired. Dewitt, the big tackle, also demonstrated he was a good ground gainer. In punting he showed up well, many of his kicks covering half of the distance of the gridiron. He scored all five goals. Davis started what was a very play and got down the field under the ball like a flash. The freshman backfield, composed of Dewitt, Minott, Foulke, and Freeman, worked together in fine shape, scoring three touchdowns in about ten minutes. Lineup:

Princeton (35).		Villa Nova (0).
L. E.....Henry and Roper	Herr and Kiley	L. E.
L. T.....Pell and Short	Siegel	L. T.
L. G.....Wright and Brown	Donolline, McBride	L. G.
C.....Buttkofer and Hall	Hall	C.
R. G.....Fisher	Reirdon	R. G.
R. T.....Dewitt and Scott	Egan	R. T.
R. E.Davis, McClave, Poe	O'Rourke	R. E.
Q.....Meier, Dyer, Friman	Weir	Q. B.
L. H. B.....Sheridan, Minott	Sullivan	L. H. B.
R. H. B.....McCrea, Morse, Dyer	Dowlin	R. H. B.
F. B.....Sheffield, Linderfelt	Powers and Kaine	F. B.

Touchdowns—Sheridan, Dewitt, Foulke. Goals from touchdowns—Sheridan, 5. Referee—Dr. Hillebrand. Umpire—Charlie Young, Cornell. Umpire—Dr. Young, Wesleyan. Linesmen—Bailey, Princeton; Meyer, Villa Nova. Timekeeper—George Gold, Princeton.

HARD WORK FOR PENN TO SCORE

Franklin and Marshall Eleven Breaks Through the Quaker Line and Is Barely Defeated.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Pennsylvania defeated Franklin and Marshall at Franklin Field this afternoon by the meager score of 6 to 0. The red and blue team played without fumbling and did fairly well in the kicking line, but the Lancaster boys, under the tutelage of Jack Hedges, completely smashed Woodruff's guards back plays and time and again secured the ball on downs or forced kicks. Franklin and Marshall for a time presented the appearance of a red and blue almost at will and for substantial gains. This was stopped later. While the Pennsylvania goal was never seriously in danger, Pennsylvania could do little in the way of menacing the visitors' goal, the only score being made on a fumble after seventeen minutes' play in the first half. Lineup:

Pennsylvania.		F. & M.
L. E.....Bugen, Thomas	Moyer	R. E.
L. T.....Mitchell, Anderson	Brubaker	R. T.
L. G.....Reed, Cadwalader	Weaver	R. G.
C.....Jordan	Strohm	C.
R. G.....Pickwell, Baird	Hoffman	L. G.
R. T.....Donaldson	Bair	L. T.
R. E.....Gardiner	Lutz	L. E.
Q. B.....Torrey	Kilheffer	Q. B.
L. H. B.....Bennett, Townsend	Treichler	R. H. B.
R. H. B.....Dale, Snook	Kilheffer	L. H. B.
F. B.....Woodruff	Hoover	F. B.

Touchdown—Davidson. Goal—Bennett. Referee—Field, Hedges, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Dr. N. F. Stauffer, Swarthmore. Timekeeper—Corley, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

Cornell, 80; Rochester, 0.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Cornell defeated Rochester on Percy Field today by a score of 80 to 0. Cornell played the latter part of the second half with practically a team of substitutes. A pouring rain made the field soggy, which was of advantage to Cornell's heavier team. Lineup:

Cornell (80).		Rochester (0).
L. E.....Lasher, Hardie	Baxter	R. E.
L. T.....Warner, Simmons	Clark	R. T.
L. G.....Rose	Drake	R. G.
C.....Gilbert	C.	
R. G.....Rose, Drake	Gilbert	L. G.
R. T.....Smith, Tarbell	Warner	L. T.
R. E.....Finucane, Brewster	Hallock	L. E.
Q. B.....Purcell, Wisler	Q. B.	
L. H. B.....Rouzage, Hale	Intermann	R. H. B.
R. H. B.....Reed	Cipil	L. H. B.
F. B.....Torrey, Kilborn	F. B.	

Umpire—Cook. Referee—Lang. Time—Fifteen minute halves. Touchdowns—Purcell [2], Torrey, 2; Cofin, 2; Kilburn, 1. Goals—Cofin, 8; Torrey, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Cofin, 8; Torrey, 2. Time of halves—15 minutes.

WORLD RECORD FOR M'CHESNEY.

J. S. Ward's Improving Two-Year-Old Shows Another Sensational Performance.

6 1-2 FURLONGS IN 1:18 4-5.

Clip of One-fifth of a Second from Sly's Record Made Last Season.

ANDES TURNS A SOMERSAULT

If there were any doubts about McChesney being the champion 2-year-old fall colt in the West they were dissipated yesterday after the fifth race at Harlem, in which J. S. Ward's colt broke the world's record for six and one-half furlongs by one-fifth of a second. McChesney's time for the distance was 1:18¾. The best previous time was 1:19, made by Sly, 6 years old, carrying 100 pounds on June 20 last year, at the same track.

McChesney's performance yesterday was on a par with his two last mile races at Hawthorne in 1:39½ and 1:40½ respectively. The first was a world's record for a 2-year-old.

Ward's colt went to the post favorite, but it was only during the last five minutes of the betting that he was made a pronounced first choice, as Merriment was conceded an equal chance to win. Aladdin, a 10 to 1 shot, broke first, but was overtaken by McChesney in the first quarter of a mile, and that, as far as the winner was concerned, ended the race. Aladdin hung to McChesney to the far end of the oval, but McChesney pulled away from everything rounding the bend, hit the stretch a length to the good of Merriment, and won easily by three lengths.

Andes, who was beaten six lengths in 1:13¾, by Sharp Bird and others on Monday, came back to life and beat Sharp Bird and others in 1:13 flat, and the odds, 10 to 1, did not anchor him, either.

Harlem Summaries Oct. 2.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	Blue Ridge, 96 [H. Steele]	1½	2½	2½	2½	1½
16-5	Zibia, 104 [Dominick]	2	1½	1½	1½	2
5-1	Queen W., 102 [Coburn]	3½	3½	3½	4	3

Time, 1:07 2-5. Smith's Ruse, 103 pounds [T. Knight]; Lucky Jack, 93 [T. Dean]; Lady Bird, 98 [Burkenruth]; Kentucky Muddle, 100 [J. Hicks]; Miss Maud, 94 [J. Rice]; Prince Welch, 99 [Otis]; Aaron Pond, 96 [Seaton]; Simoon, 99 [T. Meade]; Rosia R., 94 [J. Walsh]; Major Bird, 96 [Davidson]; Howendobler, 95½ [Doss], finished as named. Winner, C. E. Mahone & Co.'s b. f., by Julian—Blue Bells. Start good. Won easily. Smith's Ruse showed a lot of speed. Lady Lilac ran a fair race from a poor beginning.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-5	Pescorius, 104 [Dominick]	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
11-1	Mabel Winn, 104 [T. Kn't]	2½	3½	2½	2½	2½
25-1	Amote, 105 [Rice]	3½	2½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:07. Lingo, 105 pounds [Coburn]; Hat Mitchell, 93 [Hope]; Lysbeth, 100 [R. Steele]; Huezah, 110 [J. Winkfield]; Stella Perkins, 105 [Robertson]; Bellemelle, 105 [Hicks], finished as named. Winner, T. Licalzi's b. g., by Foul Shot—Park Ridge. Good start. Won easily. Mabel Winn running past horses at the end. Hat Mitchell showed speed for four and a half furlongs. Stella Perkins, off well, was badly outrun for the entire route.

Third race, short course, purse $400, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Jr. Furber, 137 [C. John'n]	1½	1½	1½	1ns	1
1-3	Lord Chester, 147 [Fielding]	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
15-1	Ben Brush, 135 [Worth'n]	3½	3ns	4ns	3½	3

Time, 3:38 2-5. Captain Conover, 126 pounds [R. Taylor], Postatuia, 140 pounds [Fielding], and John Williams], finished as named. Walter Cleary, 150 [Ellsworth], Coley, 150 [Ellsworth], ran out. Fell. Winner, br. c., by Himyar—Charlotte. Start straggling. Won driving. Charawind was pulled up to permit his stable companion to win. Jim McGibben moved up at the end of a quarter of a mile with a rattling burst of speed. Captain January was fast in the first mile. Gould and Bellamy were left at the post, but went on after the others.

Second race, about 5 mile, $700 added, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Andes, 96 [Otis]	1½	2½	2½	1ns	1ns
7-5	If You Dare, 102 [T. Kn't]	2½	1½	1½	2½	2½
17-10	Ship Ahoy, 104 [Birker'n]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:18. Middle Maiden, 103 [Powers], Babe Allerton, b. f., by Allerton [Dodge]. Ronald Crews, b. c. [Hamilton]. Time—2:19¾; 2:22; 2:27.

2:12 trot, purse $1,200.

Wauban, gr. g., by Pilot Medium [Curtis]. Alan, b. g. [Turner]. Hesperus, b. h. [Jameson].

Newton and Anderson, Charlie Mo. Starmont, and Phoebe Onward started. Time—2:14; 2:14; 2:12¾.

Declines Lawson's Challenge.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—Harry Hamlin today telegraphed Secretary Wilson of the Kentucky Breeders' association declining to accept the challenge for a race between Lord Derby and Boralma for a purse of $5,000.

Morgan Park, 65; Austin, 5.

Morgan Park, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Morgan Park Academy broke the record for high scores today by defeating Austin High School, 65 to 5. Austin put up no opposition and the Academes scored at will. In the first half Hawkins of Austin returned a punt to Morgan Park's twenty-five-yard line, where he made a difficult drop kick. Captain Schnur is a whirlwind at half, gaining from ten to twenty yards every time he is given the ball. The academy plays Buena Park next Saturday.

Morgan Park (65). Austin [5].

L. E.....Walters, Flynn	Farrar	R. E.
L. T.....Lodge	Bennet	R. G.
L. G.....Oberg	Hubbard	L. G.
C.....Bruce	Reardan	C.
R. G.....Haight	Reardan	L. G.
R. T.....Newburn	Chapman	L. T.
R. E.....Medford	Pillinger	L. E.
L. H. B.....Schnur	Chamberlain	R. H. B.
R. H. B.....Harper	E. Pillinger	L. H. B.
F. B.....Oliver	Hawkins	F. B.

Touchdowns—Schnur [5], Oliver [3], Miner [2], Medford. Goal kicks—Schnur [6], Oliver [4]. Drop kick—Hawkins. Referee—Morgan. Umpire—Weber. Linesmen—Schuler and Smith. Timers—Scheffer and Kithidge. Time of halves—30 minutes.

Neither Team Scores.

North Division High School and Lake Forest Academy played a tie game at Lake Forest yesterday, in which neither team was able to score. During the first half Lake Forest got the ball to North Division's twenty-yard line, but was forced to punt on the third down, and the half ended with the ball in the middle of the field. In the second half Lake Forest pushed the ball to North Division's twenty-five line three times, and each time was held and compelled to surrender it. Lineup:

Lake Forest (0).		North Division (0).
L. E.....Oughton	Sauter	R. E.
L. T.....Akin	Cowrill	R. T.
L. G.....Orr	Wood	R. G.
C.....Chatman	Kaese	C.
R. G.....Hittner	Coughlin	L. G.
R. T.....Herdman	Johnson	L. T.
R. E.....Clark	Quitman	L. E.
Q. B.....Johnson	Gilbert	Q. B.
L. H. B.....Kennedy	Herbst	R. H. B.
R. H. B.....Van Field	Hitchcock	L. H. B.
F. B.....Milner	Detray	F. B.

Hyde Park, 40; Eclectic Medics, 0.

The Hyde Park High School football team had little trouble in defeating the heavy eleven from Eclectic Medical College yesterday afternoon at Washington Park. The final score was 40 to 0. Eckersoll made the star run, sixty-five yards, for a touchdown, near the end of the second half. Eckersoll sprained his wrist. The injury may keep him out of the game for a time. The lineup:

Hyde Park (40).		Eclectic Medical (0).
R. E.....Barcol, Crosby	Smith	L. E.
R. T.....Bard	McDonald	L. T.
R. G.....Killin	Kleingensmith	L. G.
C.....Hall	Sheetz	C.
L. G.....Pierce	W. Mitchell	R. G.
L. T.....Knorr	Laughlin	R. T.
L. E.....Austin, Milchrist	Clark	R. E.
Q. B.....Ransom	Quilty	L. E.
R. H. B.....Herman, Pegues	M. Mitchell	L. H. B.
F. B.....Ransom	Cooper	R. H. B.
	Hammond	Bunch

Score — Hyde Park, 40; Eclectic Medical 0. Place — Washington Park. Touchdowns — By Barcol, Ransom, Eckersoll, Herman, Knorr, Hammond [2]. Goals from touchdowns — By Knorr, 5. Referee—Obelfelde. Umpire—Farley. Linesmen—Medermack and Hall. Timekeepers—Clark and Lusty. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Carey Will Not Play at Chicago.

The announcement that Carey would not play football this season on account of the objections of his parents was made yesterday at Chicago University and brought consternation to the maroon supporters and a new problem to Coach Stagg. Carey was one of the most promising of the new men developed last year, and was counted on as a source of much strength either in the line or behind it as the emergency required this year. The opposition of his parents to the game is, however, said to be incontrovertible.

Hyde Park to Play Wisconsin.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the Hyde Park High School football team to meet the University of Wisconsin next Saturday at Madison. The Hyde Park boys may be compelled to play without Captain Eckersoll, as the latter was injured yesterday in the game with the Eclectic Medical School.

Columbia, 27; Rutgers, 0.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Columbia football eleven today easily won from Rutgers by a score of 27 to 0 at New Brunswick, N. J.

IS A TURF POWER UNTO ITSELF.

California Jockey Club Will Require Separate Licenses—Queer Clause in Selling Races.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 2.—The directors of the new California Jockey club have decided to open the racing season at Oakland on Nov. 2 and continue about thirty days, after which racing will be held at Tanforan.

It has also been determined to insert the claiming clause in half of the selling purses and to eliminate it in the others.

Hereafter all jockeys and trainers will be required to make application for a license from the new California Jockey club, the same as required by all other turf bodies.

The judges are not to have the power to suspend or rule off, but will report all cases to the Board of Stewards, who will act thereon.

LUCILLE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

C. K. G. Billings' Mare Left at Syracuse with Lame Hip—Rest of String En Route to Lexington.

[BY H. T. WHITE.]

The New York contingent of C. K. G. Billings' horses, eleven in number, reached Chicago from the East yesterday morning on its way to Memphis and is quartered at Washington Park track.

Lucille, the pride of the stable, was not in the lot, having been left at Syracuse with a lame hip, the injury being so serious that it will not be possible to train her for some time, and on this account it was not deemed best to move the mare. With yesterday's arrivals the Billings string now here is a large one, the best collection of trotters and pacers ever owned by one man. The list follows:

Trotters—Franker, 2:11¼; Louise Jefferson, 2:17½; Dr. Book, 2:10; Texana, 2:14; Major Greer, 2:14; Argie Medium, 2:12½; Ellert, 2:11; Rightwood, 2:14½; Mabel Onward, 2:11¾; David Muscovite, 2:17¾.

Pacers—Little Boy, 2:02; Sunland Belle, 2:07¼; Free Bond, 2:04¼; Honias Crook, 2:08¾; Dan Wyland, 2:09¾.

There is also in the lot the pole team of trotters, Arrigal and M. S., and three horses, the property of ex-Mayor Hugh Grant of New York. They are the trotter J. S. H., 2:19½; a 2-year-old by Athel (brother to Arion), who won the Millionaire's Stake at New York last week; and a 4-year-old trotter. The runner Carrie Nation completes the outfit. The horses will be shipped from here tomorrow, going south over the Illinois Central.

Cold Weather Trotting.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 2.—A cold wave struck the third day's races and reduced the attendance. Some excitement was created in the last heat of the 2:18 trot, purse $1,000:

2:18 trot, purse $1,000.

Galbestos, br. h., by Galvin [Gahaghan]. Dartmore, ch. g. [Benyon]. Alice Carr, blk. m. [Hudson].

Allie Wood, Alice Russell, Belle Curry, Berkshire Chimes, Simmore, Chase, Lady Patchie, Prestoster, Tom Hall, Simmel Hall and Three Metal, The Merchant started.

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12; 2:13¼.

2:16 pace, purse $1,000:

W. W. J., b. h., by Walter Wilkes [McHale].

Autocrat, b. m. [Sanders].

Hal Foster, gr. g. [Stone].

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¼.

Start good. Won easily. Dick Purdy came straight in the wire-to-wire victory. Autocrat, at his mercy, but sheered to the right of the course in front of the first mile. Gould and Bellamy were left at the post, but went on after the others.

Second race, about ⅝ mile, $700 added, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
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R. T.....Herdman	Johnson	L. T.
R. E.....Clark	Quitman	L. E.
Q. B.....Johnson	Gilbert	Q. B.
L. H. B.....Kennedy	Herbst	R. H. B.
R. H. B.....Van Field	Hitchcock	L. H. B.
F

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in our temperance work."
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Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill.,
. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will
d at this office until 12 o'clock, noon,
1901, for delivery at either the Chicago,
Philadelphia, or San Francisco depots of
rnmaster's Department, of campaign
overshoes, russet shoes, D. B. cloth,
blankets, and S. B. kersey, conforming to
amples and specifications. Government
ght to reject or accept any or all pro-
, or any part thereof. Preference given to
domestic production or manufacture,
quality and price (including in the
ation prices and manufactures the
reign productions and manufactures the
on) being equal. Particulars and blanks
osals will be furnished on application. En-
taining proposals to be endorsed "Pro-
" Military Supplies, to be opened Oct. 24,
1," and addressed to Colonel E. B. Atwood,
artermaster.

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Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill.,
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1901, for delivery at either the Chicago,
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Department, of asbestos gaskets, buckskin
, sheepskins, corn brooms and barrack
, conforming to standard samples and specifi-
ons. Government reserves right to reject or
pt any or all proposals or any part thereof.
reference will be given to articles of domestic production
manufacture, conditions of quality and price
(including in the price of foreign productions and
ufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Par-
rs and blanks for proposals will be furnished
application. Envelopes containing proposals to
dressed to "Proposals for Military Supplies, to
Oct. 22, 1901," and addressed to Colonel
Wood, Chief Quartermaster.

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SLAYER OF HUSBAND FREE

MRS. MARY SCHMITT OUT AFTER ELEVEN MONTHS IN JAIL.

Judge Dunne Vacates Sentence for Manslaughter, Holding That Woman Is Sufficiently Punished — Shot the Man on Night of Nov. 11 Last and Says Penitentiary Would Be Preferable to Her Life with Him for Fourteen Years Before the Killing.

Judge Dunne ordered the discharge of Mrs. Mary Teresa Josephine Schmitt from the County Jail yesterday, after she had been held nearly eleven months for shooting her husband. The woman's release was an unusual procedure in the history of the Criminal Court, and came as a sequel to a lawyer's negligence in permitting her to remain locked up when she might have been at liberty.

"The County Jail, the penitentiary, or any other prison," said Mrs. Schmitt, as she prepared to leave the jail at noon, "would be preferable to the life I had to lead for fourteen years before I came here."

Mrs. Schmitt is over 50 years old, and was the wife of Peter Schmitt until the night of Nov. 11, 1900, when she shot and killed him in their home at 1236 North Marshfield avenue. When placed on trial before Judge Gibbons she was permitted to plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter and given an indeterminate sentence to the penitentiary.

Judge Gibbons' sympathies were aroused by the woman's statement in the trial, and after imposing sentence, he offered to sign an application for her pardon within three months. The prosecution was strongly inclined to leniency. It was understood by both sides that the application for a pardon would be made in a few days, when Judge Gibbons was taken sick. Soon after Mrs. Schmitt retained a new lawyer, who entered a motion to vacate the sentence without consulting the State's Attorney or her former lawyer.

The motion came to the attention of Assistant State's Attorney Newcomer in the course of time, and he then learned that Mrs. Schmitt's attorney had left the city, allowing her case to go without counsel. Judge Dunne was informed, and he at once began an investigation of the circumstances under which Mrs. Schmitt killed her husband. Captain Schuettler of the Sheffield avenue Police Station reported the facts to the Judge, and after hearing the story he decided to order her release, holding that she had been sufficiently punished.

Mrs. Schmitt, it was learned, had been subjected to the abuse of a brutal husband for years. She had worked as a scrubwoman in down-town office buildings, and her earnings had to pay the rent and buy the food for their home. On the night of Nov. 11 her husband knocked her down and she shot him.

"MEDICS" TURN TO REVELRY AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Students from Rush Mark the Advent at the Big School by Indulging in Rollicking Pranks.

Revelry marked the opening of the freshmen and sophomore classes of Rush Medical College at the University of Chicago yesterday morning. The students brought with them some of their rollicking college customs to enliven proceedings. The walls of the buildings rang with cheers and applause as the professors rose to give the opening addresses, and in one classroom freshmen were grasped and passed over the heads of their comrades to be unceremoniously dropped into seats.

When Professor W. S. Haynes prepared to open the lecture in chemistry he found the students were indulging in a jollification, but the noise subsided as quickly as it began when he called the class to order. Professor Martin Fisher in the physiology class was greeted with prolonged cheers as he started to open the class work, and the students took particular note of the presence of three coeds, each of whom was enthusiastically greeted as she appeared in the classroom.

The School of Education opened with 100 students in pedagogy and about an equal number in the elementry classes. The attendance of children in the eight grades of the elementary school was rather evenly divided, and there were about fifteen in the kindergarten.

GREEK PRIEST FEARS VIOLENCE.

Father Bacallaros Disappears from His Home, 34 Johnson Street—Absence from a Funeral the Cause.

The Rev. Dorotheas Bacallaros, pastor of the Greek Catholic Church of Chicago, was not to be found yesterday at the parish house, 34 Johnson street.

Residents of the locality said his absence was inspired by the fear that he might be attacked by some of the angry Greeks who had threatened him on Tuesday night while he stood in front of the Sherman House. Father Bacallaros went to McCoy's Hotel that night rather than go to his home, and yesterday morning he departed early in a closed carriage.

The enmity of the Greeks was aroused, it is said, by his failure to perform the funeral service over the body of Gus Ginneo, a bootblack, who was killed in a levee fight a week ago. On the day set for the funeral the priest was ordered to Michigan to perform a marriage ceremony.

POLICE CHECK FUNERAL PLANS.

Miss Myra Atwood's Death Investigated and Found to Be Due to Natural Causes.

East Chicago avenue police checked preparations for the funeral of Miss Myra Atwood yesterday. The young woman died at the Midway Hotel, Dearborn and Chicago avenues, on Monday. The cause of death was ascribed to typhoid fever, complicated with heart trouble, but an anonymous report to the Coroner said the circumstances were suspicious. This led to an investigation yesterday, which satisfied the Coroner that death was from natural causes. The remains of the young woman were sent to her former home at Leavenworth, Kas., last night.

BADGER POLITICIANS IN TOWN.

Senator Spooner, on Way to Washington, and H. C. Payne, Going Home, Have a Conference.

Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to Washington. He has not been invited to the capital by the President, he says, and no conference has been arranged. However, he naturally expects to pay his respects to the Chief Magistrate. Henry C. Payne, vice chairman of the Republican national committee, also was in Chicago, on his way from Europe to his home in Milwaukee. Mr. Payne and Mr. Spooner had a two hours' conversation in the Auditorium lobby during the afternoon.

EXAMPLE OF MISSOURI HAZING.

Student Stripped, Thrashed with Switches, Hair Clipped, and Left Naked in Woods on Cold Night.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 2.—S. A. Thompson, a student of the Missouri State University, was hazed last night by his fellow-students. He was enticed into the woods, stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree, and thrashed with switches. His hair was clipped close to his head by his tormentors, who, after hiding his clothing, deserted him. The victim suffered severely as he wandered through the trees and bushes in quest of his garments.

Lotis Bros., 108 State street. Diamonds on monthly payments.

If Any Doubt Existed It Was Dispelled Yesterday.

NEVER before did Chicago so emphatically pronounce Stevens' as the style-center for fashionable Chicago as yesterday.

The unprecedented crowds, the class of people, and the general enthusiasm so freely expressed, bore abundant evidence of our style-supremacy.

Hundreds of people of superior taste as to attractive wearing apparel for women were quick to assure us that this opening is the most elaborate and pleasing exposition of proper styles they have ever witnessed.

Again Today. Those who found it impossible to get in yesterday will have an opportunity to view this ***Grand Opening Display*** which is positively the richest and most beautiful showing of Millinery, Costumes, Suits, Coats, Waists and women's fine wearing apparel that has ever been made in one establishment in America.

Ask any one of the thousands of ladies who were here yesterday what they saw—don't fail to come today.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

MYSTERY OF L. D. KIDD SOLVED.

Secretary of Rose School in Iowa on Business—Letters Explaining Departure Not Found at First.

L. D. Kidd, Secretary of the Robert F. Rose School for Shorthand, is still away from his home, 3121 South Park avenue, but the mystery that was supposed to surround his disappearance has cleared. Mr. Kidd is in Iowa visiting a brother and is expected home early next week. Mr. Kidd left the city hastily and unexpectedly on a business call, and did not tell his wife that he was going. Instead he wrote two letters. One he left on the family center table at his residence. The other he slipped into the desk of Mr. Rose after it had been closed for the day. Neither note was found until after the police had been called into the case. The letters explained his absence.

Boxes of Gold Sent for Letters About Grape-Nuts.

330 boxes of gold and greenbacks will be sent to persons writing interesting and truthful letters about the good that has been done them by the use of Grape-Nuts food.

10 little boxes, each containing a $10 gold piece, will be sent the 10 writers of the most interesting letters.

20 boxes each containing a $5 gold piece to the 20 next most interesting writers, and a $1 greenback will go to each of the 300 next best. A committee of three not members of the Postum Co. will make decision between Dec. 1st and 10th, 1901.

Write plain, sensible letters, giving detailed facts of ill health caused from improper food and explain the improvement, the gain in strength, in weight, or in brain power after using Grape-Nuts food.

It is a profound fact that most ails of humanity come from improper and nonnourishing food, such as white bread, hot biscuit, starchy and uncooked cereals, etc.

A change to perfectly cooked, predigested food like Grape-Nuts, scientifically made and containing exactly the elements nature requires for building the delicate and wonderful cells of brain and body, will quickly change a half sick person to a well person. Food, good food, is Nature's strongest weapon of defense.

Include in the letter the true names and addresses, carefully written, of 20 persons not very well, to whom we can write regarding the food cure by Grape-Nuts.

Almost every one interested in pure food is willing to have his or her name appear in the papers for such help as they may offer the human race. A request, however, to omit name will be respected. Try for one of the 330 prizes. Every one has an equal show. Don't write poetry, but just honest and interesting facts about the good you have obtained from the pure food Grape-Nuts. If a man or woman has found a true way to get well and keep well, it should be a pleasure to stretch a helping hand to humanity by telling the facts.

Write your name and address plainly on letter and mail promptly to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Our grand fall opening

Today, Thursday, October 3.

Chicago's premier showing of imported

Paris Millinery, Silk Waists, Laces, Trimmings, Silks, Gowns, Costumes, Wraps, Fur Garments, Velvets, Dress Goods, etc.

This exposition is arranged to give you a comprehensive idea of the correct style-trend for the winter season. The public is cordially invited.

Mandel Brothers.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

That great Trefousse glove sale.

The glove event which all Chicago anticipates and attends. It's that important semi-annual glove occasion when we offer the world's best gloves at special prices.

Since its inauguration last Monday the responses and results have greatly surpassed the best records heretofore established. In fact, so pronounced and extensive has been the demand for **Trefousse gloves** that we have already been compelled to duplicate, by cable, direct to the factory in Choumont, France, our orders for several large lots to insure supplies for later requirements.

This is not only a splendid tribute to the superior merits of these world renowned gloves, but also proves conclusively that Trefousse gloves—here, as everywhere—occupy the premier position in the fashionable glove world.

During this sale we announce the following special prices for Trefousse and other fine French-made gloves.

1.65, 1.35, 1.15, 95c, 75c and 55c.

BARNES HATS
$3 and $4
CHAS. W. BARNES, WABASH & MONROE

Revell's Desks
THE LARGEST DISPLAY.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
ADAMS AND WABASH

OPTICIAN **L. MANASSE**
WE HAVE MOVED TO
46 MADISON STREET.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

The Season's Kid-Glove Selling Event.

Our Best Grades at Very Special Prices.

28th Semi-Annual October Sale Women's Kid Gloves.

Kid Glove Perfection finds its best representation in the excellence of our well-appointed stocks.

The assortments are most extensive and complete in exclusive styles of the best wearing, best fitting and neatest appearing gloves—the very best values we have ever offered in these semi-annual sales.

These special prices are made possible through our facilities for obtaining high-grade French-made Gloves direct from the manufacturers, and the unusual opportunities extended to us in the home markets.

October prices for Suede Gloves:
Pair, 95c, $1.10, $1.35, $1.35, $1.65.

October prices for Glace Gloves:
Pair, 95c, $1.10, $1.35, $1.35, $1.65, $1.85.

Values in our Basement Section:
Women's Kid Gloves, pair, 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.10.

Style 331 is made of imported coutil, lace trimmed top and bottom.
Style 447 is made of finest quality of French coutil and is trimmed top and bottom with finest quality Valenciennes lace.
Style 449 is trimmed with satin ribbon.
Style 510 is made of fine quality of broche, embroidered with silk flowers.
All of these styles are made in the shape shown in the above cut and can be obtained at all leading retailers.
Style 346 is made of heavy herringbone coutil and is trimmed with lace top and bottom.
Style 347 is extremely long over the hip, made after the latest models.
Style 403 is made of imported coutil with deep lace on the top only.
Style 404 is made of fine French coutil with extreme long hip and lace top only.
STROUSE, ADLER & CO., N. Y., Mfrs.

HARPERS
New Novel
By
Mrs. S. P. McL. GREENE
Author of "Cape Cod Folks" and "Vestry of the Beams."

Flood-Tide

This is a story of life among the simple fisher people of the Maine coast. It is full of the same homely humor that marks Mrs. Greene's earlier work, and it has also a strong dramatic side. It is a book that you will want to keep by you for a second reading.

$1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 212 Clark St
Tel., Central 721.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. For River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Rhinelander, Antigo, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Owatonna and South Dakota. Omaha only.
9.00 AM MADISON STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM MINNOMINEE EX. For River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. Omaha only to Denver, Fort Worth, Portland, Salt Lake, Ogden, Butte, Helena, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Puget Sound, Yellowstone Park, Black Hills, Deadwood, Custer Park, Rapid City, Mitchell, Sioux Falls, Watertown, Aberdeen, Huron, Pierre, Mobridge.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. For River points, Green Bay.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. For River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. For River points, Ashland, Superior, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth.
5.30 PM IOWA EX. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Sparta, Winona, La Crosse, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. Omaha only to Council Bluffs, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Cheyenne, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
7.15 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northwood, Grand Forks, Devil's Lake.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Negaunee, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Manitou, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Sun Prairie, Wyeville, La Crosse, Winona, Owatonna, La Crescent, Minneapolis, St. Paul.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley, Crystal Falls.
11.30 PM PACIFIC EX. Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
1.00 a. m., 1.05 a. m., 8.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 4.30 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

Rheumatism

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1897.
DR. RADWAY & CO.:
I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly, W. C. REMER, Engineer at A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 909 Julia-st.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.
Taken inwardly there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Sold by Druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

ONLY $5.40 SANITARY COUCH
FINE STEEL DAVENPORTS, $8.00.
Make full size bed—fully guaranteed—durable, comfortable, cheap—mail orders filled. Send for booklet. All grades of fine and medium furniture sold at factory prices. We take great pains to please our customers; no one urged to buy. Money saved by comparing prices.
STOREY FURNITURE COMPANY,
321-333 WABASH-AV.

The Tribune BRINGS

good wages to the worker and good workers to the employer.

Daily (Sunday excluded) during September the Tribune advertised over

700

more genuine positions under the Help Wanted classification than any other Chicago morning newspaper.

Under all other classifications combined the Tribune printed nearly twice as many advertisements.

Rates Cut In Two.

$11.50 to St. Paul and Return,

October 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14, via the

Chicago Great Western Railway

City Ticket Office, 115 Adams-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I had been troubled a year, off and on, with constipation, biliousness and sick headaches. Nothing seemed to do me any good. One day a friend asked me what the trouble was. When I told him he recommended R.I.P.A.N.S Tabules. That evening I got a box, and after the second box I began to feel so much relief that I kept on with them. I have Ripans Tabules always in the house now and carry a package of them in my pocket.

One gives relief.

Q.S.S. Co.
FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER
Go To Bermuda
An ideal voyage to a paradise of flowers. Steamers sail weekly from New York. For illustrated pamphlets, passages, etc., write to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.
Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 39 Broadway, New York. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. TYSON, COOK & SON, 324 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FURS Alaska Seal Skin, Persian Lamb and Other Garments
Made to order. Best style. Lowest prices. Furs remodeled and repaired correctly.
New Catalogue Free.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
Reliable Furriers.
State-st. (Palmer House)

TO ADJUST 'PHONE STRIKE

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION TAKES A HAND.

Effort Will Be Made to Placate the Contesting Parties So That the Linemen May Return to Work—Company Says Sufficient Men Are Employed, but Former Workmen Are Skeptical—Non-Union Guard on "L" Train Assaulted—Police Make an Arrest.

The assertion of the striking telephone linemen that the local and toll telephone system will be materially affected within forty-eight hours has induced the members of the State Board of Arbitration to take a hand in the affair.

Under the provisions of the State arbitration act the board is empowered to make investigations and issue subpoenas in all matters wherein the general public is inconvenienced with respect to food, fuel, light, or means of communication or transportation.

Under the latter clause Frederick W. Job, chairman of the board, visited Lealie Carter, President of the South Side Elevated line yesterday and also received a committee of strikers. An investigation satisfied the chairman that no public inconvenience existed and the matter will not be placed before the board.

Several officers of the striking linemen have signified their willingness to appear before the board today and explain their grievances and a similar request will be made to the telephone officials today. Should the latter decline subpoenas may be served upon them as soon as a complaint of public inconvenience is placed before the arbitration board.

Wind Pleases Strikers.

The high winds prevailing yesterday were said by the linemen to mean that a crippling of the service will be manifest today. Over 200 of the strikers gathered in their headquarters at Madison Hall during the afternoon, and an air of quiet confidence prevailed.

The officers of the union declared that no picketing or other attempt to influence the men who have taken their positions will be made. Confidence is expressed of the incompetence of the new men to perform the duties.

The telephone officials say that nine repair crews, approximating 110 men, were at work yesterday, and that the number is more than enough to attend to the daily work. Confidence is expressed that the suburban system will not be affected for a sufficient time to be noticeable to telephone patrons.

Assault on "L" Guard.

An assault on a non-union guard by one of the striking trainmen of the South Side Elevated line caused excitement among a crowd at the Madison and Fifth avenue station of the Union Loop at 5 p. m. Peter Hart, one of the strikers, accompanied by a dozen men, several of whom also were strikers, loitered about the elevated platform for a half hour and berated the South Side train crews.

Finally John Lawlor, a non-union guard on a passing train, was struck in the face and severely bruised. Hart was placed under arrest after a struggle, his companions escaping.

JOLIET MILL STARTS MONDAY.

Two Hundred Additional Men to Be Given Employment—Work Ahead for Several Months.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Rod mill No. 2 of the Joliet plant of the Illinois Steel company will begin operations again next Monday morning with 200 or more men. The orders on hand will keep all the departments now in operation at work for several months to come. One of the imported workmen assaulted yesterday at Gouger's Crossing is still unconscious. His name is Frank Bathgs, and his home is said to be in Chicago.

TAXES READY FOR EQUALIZERS.

Total Assessed Value in Cook County $365,101,329—Books to Be Sent to Springfield at Once.

County Clerk Knopf yesterday affixed his official seal to the corrected returns of the Board of Review, and the figures showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property in Cook County were ready for the State Board of Equalization.

After the final corrections of the reviewers' figures had been made the total assessment was found to be $365,101,329, which is almost one-half higher than the returns of last year, when the total was $260,584,522. The gain is $104,236,807.

In the total assessment personal property valuations amount to $53,865,623, and the local property of railroads figures to the amount of $2,084,186.

The realty values as fixed by the Board of Review are as follows:

	Acres.	Average assessed value.	Total assessed value.
Improved lands	218,900	$ 29.99	$ 6,564,504
Unimproved lands	228,139	33.29	7,617,747
Improved city and town lots	227,352	966.68	219,823,286
Unimproved city and town lots	504,364	90.65	45,736,290
Total of all descriptions			$279,741,830

The itemized tables that have been prepared for the State equalizers show that in Cook County there are 9,132 organs and pianos with an average value of $21.63. Watches and clocks number 18,955, and their average value, according to the assessment, is $6.65. Steamboats and all sailing craft on the books number 128, and their average value is $471.51.

It was said yesterday, after the final corrections in the figures were known, that if the State Board of Equalization would tax all corporations, as the law provides, the city and county would have sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the current year.

It is likely the Drainage board will cooperate with the City Council and the Teachers' federation in petitioning the equalizers to assess the public franchises of corporations. At yesterday's meeting of the board this course was suggested by Trustee Smyth, and it was favorably received, although no definite action was taken.

All of the tax lists are ready for the equalizers and will be sent to Springfield at once.

OLD YALE GRADUATES TO MEET.

Class of '56 to Hold a Reunion at New Haven During the Bicentennial Celebration.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2.—The most remarkable college alumni reunion to be celebrated in this country in years will be held when the members of the class of '56 meet at Yale during the coming bicentannial celebration for the forty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Among its members are Justices Brewer and Brown of the United States Supreme Court, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, General Wager Swayne of New York City, Justice Magruder of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Colonel Luke Finley of Memphis, T. D. Hall of Detroit, H. N. Brockway of Wellsville, Kas., A. G. Wilkinson of Washington, the Rev. Dr. Walcott Calkins, and J. M. Fiske of Boston.

Of the forty-eight who were graduated thirty are still alive. The survivors of the class will return to the exercises to a man. Charles T. Catlin of Brooklyn is chairman of the Committee on Entertainment. He has announced that General Swayne will preside at the class banquet, and the Rev. Theron Brown of Boston will read the class poem.

A reception will be given to the class girl, Mrs. Rowena Eakin Overall of Chicago, during the exercises.

OFFENDERS ATTACK THE LAW.

Former County Civil Service Commissioners Raise Point of Unconstitutionality.

The constitutionality of the county civil service law is attacked by the former members of the board who were convicted of misfeasance in office. They are James D. Morrison, George W. Lovejoy, and Walter A. Lentz. The brief and argument in their case were filed with the State's Attorney yesterday, and with it was notice that they had perfected an appeal to the Supreme Court for a review of the lower court's decision.

To Out of Town People

Parties living within a radius of 100 miles of the city will do well to attend this monster sale. It surpasses anything that has ever happened in Retail Merchandising.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD AND COMPANY

Doors Open at 9 o'clock

Owing to the enormous amount of detail consequent upon a sale of this magnitude doors will be opened at 9 o'clock this morning, instead of 8, the usual hour.

The World's Greatest Fire SALVAGE SALE!

Opens This Morning at 9 o'Clock.

$750,000.00 Worth of New Fall Merchandise

Damaged by Fire, Smoke & Water

TO BE SOLD

Regardless of Cost or Value.

The Greatest Fire Salvage Sale the World Has Ever Known.

All stocks have been carefully assorted and arranged for lively selling.
Every article in this mammoth block of stores has been reduced.

Marked Down Without Reserve or Exception.

And with a force of three thousand salespeople.
Extra floor managers, cashiers, inspectors, wrappers, etc., and shipping facilities doubled, we inaugurate a sale of merchandise that will eclipse any ever held in Chicago.

Our Restaurant

Shoppers will find our Restaurant the most convenient of any in the large stores—seating several hundred people comfortably—serving nothing but the very best foods at most reasonable prices. Benson's Orchestra in attendance during luncheon.

Strictly a Cash Sale.

No Goods Delivered C. O. D.

Nothing Held on Deposit.

All Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Special Notice.

Despite the fact that we have doubled our shipping facilities for this occasion, they will in all probability be taxed to the utmost. We therefore request that customers making Small Purchases take the goods with them and avoid delay.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

EIGHTEENTH LAWSUIT OVER NEIGHBORS' ROW.

Danziger and Friedlander Families of 377 West Chicago Avenue Get Warrants for Each Other Daily.

The troubles between the Danziger and the Friedlander families, who live at 377 West Chicago avenue, which, according to statements made in Justice Hall's court yesterday, have resulted in seven suits being started recently by the Danzigers against the Friedlanders and eleven by the latter against the Danzigers, wars given another airing.

According to the evidence, the trouble commenced on account of the Danziger children playing tip-a-tap on the window of Mrs. Friedlander's room. Mrs. Friedlander objected strenuously and domestic warfare followed. Justice Hall continued the case until Oct. 7 in order to let all parties concerned have an opportunity to think matters over.

MARRIED FIFTY-TWO YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dietrich Celebrate at Residence of F. H. Mitchell in La Grange.

The fifty-second wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dietrich was celebrated yesterday at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. F. H. Mitchell, in La Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich also have two sons, one living at Riverside and one at Sacramento, Cal. They never have had a death in the family.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RY. FOR ST. LOUIS.

$5 St. Louis and Return.

There will be a low rate excursion to St. Louis and return via Chicago and Alton railway Oct. 7 and 8, account Veiled Prophets pegant and St. Louis fair. Tickets good for passage on the "Red Train"—the celebrated "Alton Limited" for daylight ride and the Pullman Sleeping cars for night ride. For further particulars call on or address city ticket office, Chicago and Alton railway, 101 Adams street.

AX FOR BRIDEWELL LAWYERS.

Merit Man Powell Meets Western Starr and Forms a Liking for Hardware.

After the dust of battle had cleared away in the trial of Jens L. Christensen before the Bridewell trustees yesterday and Civil Service Commissioner Powell, Superintendent Sloan, and Attorney Western Starr, had emerged from their twentieth three-cornered fight, Mr. Powell remarked:

"The next time I hear a case like this where there are any lawyers in it I am going to have an ax."

Mr. Powell affirmed that Attorney Starr inspired this blood-thirsty state of mind. Christensen had related how he had been deceived into believing that he had been transferred to the city police force and how he had gained the reputation of drinking forty-five glasses of beer at one sitting.

Christensen, on the witness stand, computed the amount of money he and his three companions had when they started in on their drinking bout. He found that he had thirty-six cigars in his pocket when it was over and must have had only nine drinks.

The guard was acquitted on the drinking score, and then Commissioner Powell and Attorney Starr became involved over the admission of evidence. Mr. Starr had been talking of a conspiracy to terrorize the guard.

"If I can show that the superintendent of the House of Correction was one of the chief conspirators, the evidence would be admissible," Mr. Starr asked.

"I do not want to hear from you. Go on with the witness," Mr. Powell said.

"But the commission has not yet heard my point."

"The commission does not want to hear your point. Go on."

"It is necessary to the case," Mr. Starr persisted.

"Go on," Mr. Powell shouted, "or else leave the case."

The trustees completed the hearing of evidence and took the decision under consideration.

Prescription No. 2,601, by Elmer & Amend, will not cure all complaints, but it will cure rheumatism.

DR. GRAY'S LAST MESSAGE READ.

Loved Principles, Never Hated Man—Funeral Service for Late Editor of the Interior.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, at the funeral of Dr. W. C. Gray in the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, delivered this message from the deathbed of the late editor of the Interior:

"Tell the brethren that I always loved principles and never hated a man. Tell them that I hope they will forget my mistakes and remember my Master."

In the assemblage that had gathered to honor the memory of the fallen leader in the church were ministers of all denominations. There were many former students under Dr. Gray at McCormick Theological Seminary, the entire student body of the seminary, the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, and business and professional men.

"Things seemed a little safer with his presence in the world," said Dr. Hillis. "He was a leader, and with him at his desk we felt that the world was safer. There are people who formerly had no libraries, but his works reached them, and men in the forests, on the prairies, in the mines, and in their palaces—men who never looked on his face today are observing this solemn hour.

"There was something patrician in this man. Superb intellect, iron nerve, keen intellect were his. He had a way of picking a man to pieces, oiling him, and putting him together again without damaging his pride. He was a rough diamond on the outside, perhaps, But full of shining crystals within.

"His fidelity to truth was remarkable. He dealt sternly with himself. His singular courage was one of his traits. He was born without fear. With courage he led where God directed. Tomorrow events will justify him."

Dr. W. J. McCaughan of the Third Presbyterian Church offered the closing prayer. The assemblage quietly passed from the church and the cortège left for Forest Home, where interment took place.

Paint Association to Meet.

The National Paint, Oil and Varnish association will meet on Oct. 8-9 at Niagara Falls, N. Y. The call was issued by D. Van Nest Person, Secretary, Chicago.

NEIGHBOR SUES C. H. SLACK, ASKING DAMAGE FOR SMOKE.

A. F. Sellick, Dentist in Masonic Temple, Says His Business Is Injured by Output of the Chimney Near By.

A. F. Selleck has filed suit in the Superior Court against Charles H. Slack to recover $10,000 damages. Selleck is a dentist, with an office on the tenth floor of the Masonic Temple. He complains that smoke from the smokestack on Slack's warehouse near by fills his office and injures his business.

Three fines of $50 and costs each were imposed yesterday by Justice Gibbons upon the Monarch Refrigerating company, with offices at 245 Michigan street, for violation of the smoke ordinance.

The Produce Refrigerating company, 7 West Lake street, was assessed $50 on similar grounds.

COUNCIL MEMORIAL GOES OVER.

Misunderstanding Causes Postponement of Services in Respect to President McKinley.

The McKinley memorial meeting arranged by the City Council for last night has been postponed until Monday evening, Oct. 14, after the regular session of the Council. Last night at 8 o'clock, the hour set for the exercises to begin, there were less than fifty persons in the Council chamber, including twenty-three Aldermen and Mayor Harrison.

After calling the meeting to order Alderman Badenoch announced that, owing to a misunderstanding concerning the date of the Council's memorial, an adjournment would be be taken until Monday evening, Oct. 14.

The members of the Council present when the meeting was called to order were: Aldermen Ailing, Mayor, Young, Bennett, Byrne, Cary, Maypole, Bellfuss, Obendorf, Smulski, Finn, Goldsier, Minwegen, Sullivan, Werno, Eisteidt, Ehrmann, Williston, Dunn, Blake, Connery, Badenoch, Hackley, and Race.

REVELL'S

Manufacturers and Retailers.

MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

$16.50

The above cut illustrates one of our special bargains in Parlor Furniture. It represents a large, comfortable Arm Chair, has tufted spring seat, heavy, massive framework, made in our own factory by skilled workmen, and fully guaranteed; in rich golden oak or genuine mahogany veneer, upholstered in French tapestry, variety of colors. Special price, $16.50.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.,

CORNER ADAMS AND WABASH.

Savings Banks

Are good places to keep money, but to make it you must advertise in

The Chicago Tribune

A Wise Woman

will try and preserve her beauty. A few hand of hair is one of the highest charms.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

restores Gray or Bleached hair to any natural color or shade. It is entirely free from sediment, and ONE APPLICATION WILL LAST FOR MONTHS. Keeps the hair soft colored true. Send for Pamphlet.

Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 125 W. 42d St., New York.
Sold by E. BURNHAM, 70-72 State-st.
N. McCARTHY, 312 Wabash-av.
W. R. STRELH, 24 Monroe-st.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Biliousine No. 2

Every copy tied with a string by hand.
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EDITORIAL SHEET.

HISTORIC

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POINTS IN WILL...

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

HISTORIC SPEECHES OF WILLIAM M'KINLEY AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The President's Speech at the Buffalo Exposition on Thursday, Sept. 5, the Day Before He Was Shot, and the Vice President's Address at Minneapolis on Tuesday, Sept. 2, Reproduced in Full for Comparison and in the Most Convenient Form for Preservation.

William McKinley's speech, delivered at Buffalo on Thursday, Sept. 5, the day before he was shot, and Theodore Roosevelt's address at the Minnesota State Fair on Monday, Sept. 2, are reprinted below for the benefit of those persons who may have neglected to read them or who may not have had the privilege before of reading them in their entirety.

The speech of President McKinley is regarded by political students as a clear-cut and comprehensive declaration of the national estimate of the new responsibilities imposed by the Spanish war. When it was delivered it appealed at once to the public as an utterance of unusual wisdom. In the light of what has followed it has become a precious political legacy.

Commentators in the United States and Europe have dwelt on the extraordinary circumstance that a speech so remarkable by comparison even with the many other notable speeches of William McKinley should have been his final public utterance. And the highest praise has been given President Roosevelt that he should discern in it the most valuable item in the political estate which he was called so suddenly to administer.

The speech of the Vice President, coming so soon before the death of the President, shows a harmony of political thought which should render his purpose to follow out the McKinley policy an unembarrassing task.

The two speeches inevitably are coupled with the great national tragedy. They will become historic.

POINTS IN WILLIAM M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

[Delivered at Buffalo Sept. 5, 1901.]

Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go.

We must build the isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coast of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise, and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student.

Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth.

BY WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"I AM glad to be again in the City of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger, and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. Today I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interests and success.

"To the commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies, the republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education, and manufacture which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

Expositions and Progress.

"Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise, and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student.

"Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational; and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts a study of the wants, comforts, and even the whims of the people and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win their favor.

"The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve, and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated process of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be.

Mission of Buffalo Fair.

"The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the western hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness, and, recognizing the manifold achievements of others, invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, and will cooperate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry, and invention is an international asset and a common glory.

"After all, how near one to the other is every part of the world! Modern inventions have brought into close relation widely separated peoples and made them better acquainted. Geographic and political divisions will continue to exist, but distances have been effaced. Swift ships and fast trains are becoming cosmopolitan. They invade fields which a few years ago were impenetrable. The world's products are changed as never before, and with increasing transportation facilities come increasing knowledge and trade. Prices are fixed with mathematical precision by supply and demand. The world's selling prices are regulated by market and crop reports. We travel greater distances in a shorter space of time and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers.

Isolation No Longer Possible.

"Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere, and the press foreshadows, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of the nations. Market prices of products and of securities are hourly known in every commercial mart, and the investments of the people extend beyond their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth.

"Vast transactions are conducted and international exchanges are made by the tick of the cable. Every event of interest is immediately bulletined. The quick gathering and transmission of news, like rapid transit, are of recent origin, and are only made possible by the genius of the inventor and the courage of the investor.

"It took a special messenger of the government with every facility known at the time, for rapid transit, nineteen days to go from the City of Washington to New Orleans with a message to General Jackson that the war with England had ceased and a treaty of peace had been signed. How different now.

Achievements of the Telegraph.

"We reached General Miles in Porto Rico by cable and he was able through the military telegraph to stop his army on the firing line with the message that the United States and Spain had signed a protocol suspending hostilities. We knew almost instantly of the first shot fired at Santiago, and the subsequent surrender of the Spanish forces was known at Washington within less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Cervera's fleet was hardly emerged from that historic harbor when the fact was flashed to our capital, and the swift destruction that followed was announced immediately through the wonderful medium of telegraphy.

"So accustomed are we to safe and easy communication with distant lands that its temporary interruption even in ordinary times results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of anxious waiting and awful suspense when no information was permitted to be sent from Pekin and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication inside of the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry and misguided mob that threatened their lives; nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the government of the United States brought through our Minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

Progress of a Century.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can now be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other the less occasion is there for misunderstanding and the stronger the disposition when we have differences to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

Nation's Unexampled Prosperity.

"My fellow-citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability.

"That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

"We have a vast and intricate business built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of the manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it.

Growth of Industrial Enterprise.

"Our industrial enterprises, which have grown to such great proportions, affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention.

"Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus.

"A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use witout harm to our industries and labor.

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

Need of Merchant Marine.

"Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those on the western coast of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports.

"One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer.

"We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go.

Must Build Isthmian Canal.

"We must build the isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coast of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

"In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the new world. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assembly of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American congress that assembles this autumn in the capital of Mexico.

"The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art, and beauty, and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

"Make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving."

Victory of Peace, Not War.

"Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired, and the high achievements that will be wrought through the exposition? Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence, and friendship, which will deepen and endure.

"Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth."

PROGRAM FOR ILLINOIS DAY.

Governor Yates, Senator Mason, and Mayor Harrison Among the Speakers.

The program for Illinois day, Oct. 7, at the Buffalo exposition, as announced yesterday, includes addresses by Governor Yates, Senator Mason, and Mayor Harrison. Others on the list are John G. Milburn, President of the exposition association; Frank O. Lowden, and Edwin A. Munger. The program in full is as follows:

Overture, "Oberon" (Weber)—First Regiment Band, J. W. Hontzawwer, conductor.
Prayer—Bishop Samuel Fallows.
Address of welcome—John G. Milburn, President Pan-American Exposition.
Response—Governor Yates.
Selection—Lexington Quartet.
Address—Senator William E. Mason.
Selection, "Tone Pictures of North and South"—First Regiment Band.
Address—Mayor Harrison.
Address—Frank O. Lowden.
Song, "Illinois"—Lexington Quartet.
Address—Edwin A. Munger.
March, "American Republic" (Thiele)—First Regiment Band.

The ceremonies will be held in the Temple of Music, and will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning. Governor Yates and his staff will be escorted to the building by the First Regiment, under command of Colonel J. B. Sanborn. One thousand members of the regiment have signified their intention of going to Buffalo. This exceeds by more than 100 the number able to be present at the State encampment at Springfield. The cost of transporting the militia regiment will be about $7,000. This amount has been obtained by private subscription.

It is expected the attendance on Illinois day will be large. All the railroads have made a rate of one cent a mile from any part of Illinois to Buffalo. The tickets will be on sale on Oct. 5 and 6, with stopover privileges at Buffalo until Oct. 12.

ASK LENIENCY FOR CZOLGOSZ.

Governor Odell Receives Letters Asking Him to Commute Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Governor Odell arrived in this city today from Newburg, and when he reached the executive chamber he found on his desk two letters requesting him to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley. One letter was sent by a man in Illinois and the other by a man in Maine. They were evidently written by cranks, and no attention will be paid to them.

"You may be assured that nothing will be done by me," said Governor Odell, "to prevent the execution of Czolgosz on the day fixed by law."

The Governor also received a petition that the body of the murderer after the electrocution be buried at sea. The Governor understands that the body must be surrendered to the condemned man's relatives if they claim it after death, and that they have charge of its disposition.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"IN his admirable series of studies of twentieth century problems Dr. Lyman Abbott has pointed out that we are a nation of pioneers; that the first colonists to our shores were pioneers, and that pioneers selected out from among the descendants of these early pioneers, mingled with others selected afresh from the old world, pushed westward into the wilderness and laid the foundations for new commonwealths.

"They were men of hope and expectation, of enterprise and energy; for the men of dull content or more dull despair had no part in the great movement into and across the new world.

"Our country has been populated by pioneers, and therefore it has in it more energy, more enterprise, more expansive power than any other in the wide world.

"You whom I am now addressing stand for the most part but one generation removed from these pioneers. You are typical Americans, for you have done the great, the characteristic, the typical work of our American life. In making homes and carving out careers for yourselves and your children, you have built up this State; throughout our history the success of the homemaker has been but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

Men Who Have Made the Country.

"The men who, with ax in the forest and pick in the mountains and plow on the prairies, pushed to completion the dominion of our people over the American wilderness, have given the definite shape to our nation. They have shown the qualities of daring, endurance, and far-sightedness, of eager desire for victory and stubborn refusal to accept defeat, which go to make up the essential manliness of the American character. Above all they have recognized in practical form the fundamental law of success in American life—the law of worthy work, the law of high, resolute endeavor.

"We have but little room among our people for the timid, the irresolute, and the idle; and it is no less true that there is scant room in the world at large for the nation with mighty thews that dares not to be great.

"Surely in speaking to the sons of men who actually did the rough and hard, and infinitely glorious work of making the great Northwest what it now is, I need hardly insist upon the righteousness of this doctrine. In your own vigorous lives you show by every act how scant is your patience with those who do not see in the life of effort the life supremely worth living.

Idle Not to Be Envied.

"Sometimes we hear those who do not work spoken of with envy. Surely the willfully idle need arouse in the breast of a healthy man no emotion stronger than that of contempt—at the outside no emotion stronger than angry contempt. The feeling of envy would have in it an admission of inferiority on our part, to which the men who know not the sterner joys of life are not entitled.

"Poverty is a bitter thing, but it is not as bitter as the existence of restless vacuity and physical, moral, and intellectual flabbiness to which those doom themselves who elect to spend all their years in that vainest of all vain pursuits, the pursuit of mere pleasure, as a sufficient end in itself.

"The willfully idle man, like the willfully barren woman, has no place in a sane, healthy, and vigorous community. Moreover, the gross and hideous selfishness for which each stands defeats even its own miserable aims. Exactly as infinitely the happiest woman is she who has borne and brought up many healthy children, so infinitely the happiest man is he who has toiled hard and successfully in his life work.

Honest Work Best for All.

"The work may be done in a thousand different ways; with the brain or the hands, in the study, the field, or the workshop; if it is honest work, honestly done, and well worth doing, that is all we have a right to ask.

"Every father and mother here, if they are wise, will bring up their children not to shirk difficulties, but to meet and overcome them; not to strive after a life of ignoble ease, but to strive to do their duty, first to themselves and their families, and then to the whole state; and this duty must inevitably take the shape of work in some form or other.

"You, the sons of pioneers, if you are true to your ancestry, must make your lives as worthy as they made theirs. They sought for true success, and, therefore, they did not seek ease. They knew that success comes only to those who lead the life of endeavor.

"It seems to me that the simple acceptance of this fundamental fact of American life, this acknowledgment that the law of work is the fundamental law of our being, will help us to start aright in facing not a few of the problems that confront us from without and from within.

"As regards internal affairs, it should teach us the prime need of remembering that, after all has been said and done, the chief factor in any man's success or failure must be his own character; that is, the sum of his common sense, his courage, his virile energy and capacity. Nothing can take the place of this individual factor.

Must Be Harmony of Effort.

"I do not for a moment mean that much cannot be done to supplement it. Besides each one of us working individually, all of us have got to work together. We cannot possibly do our best work as a nation unless all of us know how to act in combination as well as how to act each individually for himself. The acting in combination can take many forms; but, of course, its most effective form must be when it comes in the shape of law; that is, of action by the community as a whole through the law-making body.

"But it is not possible ever to insure prosperity merely by law. Something for good can be done by law, and bad laws can do an infinity of mischief; but, after all, the best law can only prevent wrong and injustice and give to the thrifty, the far-seeing, and the hard working a chance to exercise to the best advantage their special and peculiar abilities.

"No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to where our legislation shall stop in interfering between man and man, between interest and interest.

"All that can be said is that it is highly undesirable on the one hand to weaken individual initiative, and on the other hand that, in a constantly increasing number of cases, we shall find it necessary in the future to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force.

Laws Should Guard Wage Earners.

"It is not only highly desirable, but necessary, that there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of wage-workers, and which shall discriminate in favor of the honest and humane employer by removing the disadvantage under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors who have no conscience, and will do right only under fear of punishment.

"Nor can legislation stop only with what are termed labor questions. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and nation toward property.

"It is probably true that the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring our people, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits upon the community; and this, no matter what may have been the conscious purpose of those amassing them.

"There is but the scantiest justification for most of the outcry against the men of wealth as such; and it ought to be unnecessary to state that any appeal which directly or indirectly leads to suspicion and hatred among ourselves, which tends to limit opportunity, and, therefore, to shut the door of success against poor men of talent, and, finally, which entails the possibility of lawlessness and violence, is an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship.

Interests of Every One the Same.

"Our interests are at bottom common; in the long run we go up or go down together.

"Yet more and more it is evident that the State, and, if necessary, the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations which are its creatures, particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency.

"The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint, but it should exist, so that it may be invoked if the need arises.

"So much for our duties, each to himself and each to his neighbor, within the limits of our own country. But our country, as it strides forward with ever-increasing rapidity to a foremost place among the world powers, must necessarily find, more and more, that it has world duties also.

No One Can Shirk His Duty.

"There are excellent people who believe that we can shirk these duties and yet retain our self-respect; but these good people are in error. Other good people seek to deter us from treading the path of hard but lofty duty by bidding us remember that all nations that have achieved greatness, that have expanded and played their part as world powers, have in the end passed away. So they have; so have others. The weak and the stationary have vanished as surely as, and more rapidly than, those whose citizens felt within them the lift that impels generous souls to great and noble effort.

"This is another way of stating the universal law of death, which is itself part of the universal law of life. The man who works, the man who does great deeds, in the end dies as surely as the veriest idler who cumbers the earth's surface; but he leaves behind him the great fact that he has done his work well. So it is with nations. While the nation that has tried to be great, that has had the will and the power to change the destiny of the ages, in the end must die, yet no less surely the nation that has played the part of the weakling must also die; and, whereas the nation that has done nothing leaves nothing behind it, the nation that has done a great work really continues, though in changed form, forevermore. The Roman has passed away, exactly as all nations of antiquity which did not expand when he expanded have passed away; but their very memory has vanished, while he himself is still a living force throughout the wide world in our entire civilization of today, and will so continue through countless generations, through untold ages.

Belief in Country's Greatness.

"It is because we believe with all our heart and soul in the greatness of this country, because we feel the thrill of hardy life in our veins, and are confident that to us is given the privilege of playing a leading part in the century that has just opened, that we shall with eager delight the opportunity to do whatever task Providence may allot us.

"We admit with all sincerity that our first duty is within our own household; that we must not merely talk, but act, in favor of cleanliness and decency and righteousness, in all political, social, and civic matters. No prosperity and no glory can save a nation that is rotten at heart. We must ever keep the core of our national being sound, and see to it that not only our citizens in private life, but above all, our statesmen in public life, practice the old, common-place virtues which from time immemorial have lain at the root of all true national well-being.

"Yet, while this is our first duty, it is not our whole duty. Exactly as each man, while doing first his duty to his wife and the children within his home, must yet, if he hopes to amount to much, strive mightily in the world outside his home, so our nation, while first of all seeing to its own domestic well-being, must not shrink from playing its part among the great nations without.

National Needs Ever Changing.

"Our duty may take many forms in the future, as it has taken many forms in the past. Nor is it possible to lay down a hard and fast rule for all cases. We must ever face the fact of our changing national needs, of the always changing opportunities that present themselves. But we may be certain of one thing: whether we wish it or not, we cannot avoid hereafter having duties to do in the face of other nations. All that we can do is to settle whether we shall perform these duties well or ill.

"Right here let me make as vigorous a plea as I know how in favor of saying nothing that we do not mean, and of acting without hesitation up to whatever we say.

"A good many of you are probably acquainted with the old proverb: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick—you will go far.' If a man continually blusters, if he lacks civility, a big stick will not save him from trouble; and neither will speaking softly avail, if back of the softness there does not lie strength, power. In private life there are few beings more obnoxious than the man who is always loudly boasting, and if the boaster is not prepared to back up his words his position becomes absolutely contemptible.

Self-Glorification Undignified.

"So it is with the nation. It is both foolish and undignified to indulge in undue self-glorification, and above all in loose-tongued denunciation of other peoples. Whenever on any point we come in contact with a foreign power I hope that we shall always strive to speak courteously and respectfully of that foreign power.

"Let us make it evident that we intend to do justice. Then let us make it equally evident that we will not tolerate injustice being done us in return.

"Let us further make it evident that we use no words which we are not prepared to back up with deeds, and that, while our speech is always moderate, we are ready and willing to make it good. Such an attitude will be the surest possible guarantee of that self-respecting peace, the attainment of which is and must ever be the prime aim of a self-governing people.

"This is the attitude we should take as regards the Monroe doctrine. There is not the least need of blustering about it. Still less should it be used as a pretext for our own aggrandizement at the expense of any other American state.

"But most emphatically we must make it evident that we intend on this point ever to maintain the old American position. Indeed, it is hard to understand how any man can take any other position now that we are all looking forward to the building of the isthmian canal.

Monroe Doctrine Not Aggression.

"The Monroe doctrine is not international law, but there is no necessity that it should be. All that is needful is that it should continue to be a cardinal feature of American policy on this continent; and the Spanish-American States should, in their own interests, champion it as strongly as we do. We do not by this doctrine intend to sanction any policy of aggression by one American commonwealth at the expense of any other, nor any policy of commercial discrimination against any foreign power whatsoever.

"Commercially, as far as this doctrine is concerned, all we wish is a fair field and no favor; but if we are wise we shall strenuously insist that under no pretext whatsoever shall there be any territorial aggrandizement on American soil by any European power, and this, no matter what form the territorial aggrandizement may take.

"We most earnestly hope and believe that the chance of our having any hostile military complication with any foreign power is small. But that there will come a strain, a jar, here and there, from commercial and agricultural—that is, from industrial—competition is almost inevitable.

First Duty to People at Home.

"Here, again, we have got to remember that our first duty is to our own people, and yet that we can get justice best by doing justice. We must continue the policy that has been so brilliantly successful in the past, and so shape our economic system as to give every advantage to the skill, energy, and intelligence of our farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and wage-workers; and yet we must also remember, in dealing with other nations, that benefits must be given when benefits are sought. Through treaty or by direct legislation it may, at least in certain cases, become advantageous to supplement our present policy by a system of reciprocal benefit and obligation.

"Throughout a large part of our national career our history has been one of expansion, the expansion being of different kinds at different times. This expansion is not a matter of regret but of pride. It is vain to tell a people as masterful as ours that the spirit of enterprise is not safe. The true American has never feared to run risks when the prize to be won was of sufficient value.

Cuban Intervention Unselfish.

"No nation capable of self-government and of developing by its own efforts a sane and orderly civilization, no matter how small it may be, has anything to fear from us. Our dealings with Cuba illustrate this, and should be forever a subject of just national pride.

"You speak in no spirit of arrogance when we state as a simple historic fact that never in recent years has any great nation acted with such disinterestedness as we have shown in Cuba. We freed the island from the Spanish yoke. We then earnestly did our best to help the Cubans in the establishment of free education, of law and order, of material prosperity, of the cleanliness necessary to sanitary well-being in their great cities.

"We did all this at great expense of treasure, at some expense of life; and now we are establishing them in a free and independent commonwealth, and have asked in return nothing or whatever save that at no time shall their independence be prostituted to the advantage of some foreign rival of ours or so as to menace our well-being. To have failed to ask this would have amounted to national stultification on our part.

Peace Brought to Philippines.

"In the Philippines we have brought peace, and we are at this moment giving them such freedom and self-government as they could never under any conceivable conditions have obtained had we turned them loose to sink into a welter of blood and confusion, or to become the prey of some strong tyranny without or within. The bare recital of the facts is sufficient to show that we did our duty; and what prouder title to honor can a nation have than to have done its duty? We have done our duty to ourselves, and we have done the higher duty of promoting the civilization of mankind.

"The first essential of civilization is law. Anarchy is simply the hand-maiden and forerunner of tyranny and despotism. Law and order enforced by justice and by strength lie at the foundation of civilization. Law must be based upon justice, else it cannot stand, and it must be enforced with resolute firmness, because weakness in enforcing it means in the end that there is no justice and no law, nothing but the rule of disorderly and unscrupulous strength.

"Without the habit of orderly obedience to the law, without the stern enforcement of the laws at the expense of those who defiantly resist them, there can be no possible progress, moral or material, in civilization. There can be no weakening of the law-abiding spirit at home if we are permanently to succeed; and just as little can we afford to show weakness abroad. Lawlessness and anarchy were put down in the Philippines as a prerequisite to inducing the reign of justice.

Barbarism to Be Destroyed.

"Barbarism has and can have no place in a civilized world. It is our duty toward the people living in barbarism to see that they are freed from their chains, and we can only free them by destroying barbarism itself. The missionary, the merchant, and the soldier may each have to play a part in this destruction and in the consequent uplifting of the people.

"Exactly as it is the duty of a civilized power scrupulously to respect the rights of all weaker civilized powers and gladly to help those who are struggling toward civilization, so it is its duty to put down savagery and barbarism.

"As in such a work human instruments must be used, and as human instruments are imperfect, this means that at times there will be injustice; that at times merchant, or soldier, or even missionary may do wrong. Let us instantly condemn and rectify such wrong when it occurs, and if possible punish the wrongdoer. But, shame, thrice shame to us, if we are so foolish as to make such occasional wrongdoing an excuse for failing to perform a great and righteous task.

Advance of Civilization.

"Not only in our own land but throughout the world, throughout all history, the advance of civilization has been of incalculable benefit to mankind, and those through whom it has advanced deserve the highest honor. All honor to the missionary, all honor to the soldier, all honor to the merchant who now in our day have done so much to bring light into the world's dark places.

"Let me insist again, for fear of possible misconstruction, upon the fact that our duty is twofold, and that we must raise others while we are benefiting ourselves. In bringing order to the Philippines, our soldiers added a new page to the honor roll of American history, and they incalculably benefited the islanders themselves. Under the wise administration of Governor Taft the islands now enjoy a peace and liberty of which they have hither never even dreamed.

"But this peace and liberty under the law must be supplemented by material, by industrial, development. Every encouragement should be given to their commercial development, to the introduction of American industries and products; not merely because this will be a good thing for our people, but infinitely more because it will be of incalculable benefit to the people of the Philippines.

Mistakes Teach Their Lesson.

"We shall make mistakes; and if we let these mistakes frighten us from work we shall show ourselves weaklings. Half a century ago Minnesota and the two Dakotas were Indian hunting grounds. We committed plenty of blunders, and now and then worse than blunders, in our dealings with the Indians. But who does not admit at the present day that we were right in wresting from barbarism and adding to civilization the territory out of which we have made these beautiful States? And now we are civilizing the Indian and putting him on a level to which he could never have attained under the old conditions.

"In the Philippines let us remember that the spirit and not the mere form of government is the essential matter. The Tagalogs have a hundredfold the freedom under us that they would have if we had abandoned the islands. We are not trying to subjugate a people; we are trying to develop them and make them a law-abiding, industrious, and educated people, and we, hope, ultimately, a self-governing people.

Ready to Face Grave Problems.

"In short, in the work we have done we are but carrying out the true principles of our democracy. We work in a spirit of self-respect for ourselves and of good will toward others; in a spirit of love for and of infinite faith in mankind. We do not blind ourselves to the evils that exist or the shortcomings inherent in humanity, but across blundering and shirking, across selfishness and meanness of motive, across short-sightedness and cowardice, we pass steadfastly toward the far horizon of golden triumph.

"If you will study our past history as a nation you will see we have made many blunders and have been guilty of many shortcomings, and yet have always in the end come out victorious because we have refused to be daunted by blunders and defeats—have recognized them, but have persevered in spite of them.

"So it must be in the future. We gird up our loins as a nation with the stern purpose to play our part manfully in winning the ultimate triumph, and therefore we turn scornfully aside from the paths of mere ease and idleness and with unfaltering steps tread the rough road of endeavor, smiting down the wrong and battling for the right as Greatheart smote and battled in Bunyan's immortal story."

POINTS IN THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

[Delivered at Minneapolis Sept. 2, 1901.]

Yet, more and more, it is evident that the State, and, if necessary, the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations, which are its creatures, particularly as regards the great business combinations, which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency.

We must continue the policy that has been so brilliantly successful in the past, and so shape our economic system as to give every advantage to the skill, energy, and intelligence of our farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and wage-workers; and yet we must also remember, in dealing with other nations, that benefits must be given when benefits are sought. . . . Through treaty or by direct legislation it may, at least in certain cases, become advantageous to supplement our present policy by a system of reciprocal benefit and obligation.

Throughout a large part of our national career our history has been one of expansion, the expansion being of different kinds at different times. This expansion is not a matter of regret but of pride. It is vain to tell a people as masterful as ours that the spirit of enterprise is not safe. The true American has never feared to run risks when the prize to be won was of sufficient value.

In the Philippines we have brought peace, and we are at this moment giving them such freedom and self-government as they could never under any conceivable conditions have obtained had we turned them loose to sink into a welter of blood and confusion, or to become the prey of some strong tyranny, without or within. The bare recital of the facts is sufficient to show that we did our duty; and what prouder title to honor can a nation have than to have done its duty? We have done our duty to ourselves, and we have done the higher duty of promoting the civilization of mankind.

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PAUSE IN WHEAT DECLINE

EARLY LOSS IS MORE THAN HALF RECOVERED.

Break Forces More Liquidation, but Shorts Cover Freely and Some Improvement in Cash Demand Causes Improvement in Tone — Corn and Oats Are Firm, Advancing Moderately—Sharp Break Started in Provisions by Lower Hog Market.

There was a continuance of the weak feeling in wheat until a further loss of ⅝c had been sustained yesterday, but the decline was checked and a recovery of ⅝@⅞c established at the close. A better cash demand than had been in evidence for some days, although by no means abnormal, was a steadying factor. Liquidation of long property continued and local short selling facilitated the decline, but on the break the buying, though largely for short account, was on a sufficiently liberal scale to absorb all offerings. The best price for December made at the opening was 60¼c, a loss of ¼c over night. For an hour the market ranged between that figure and 60⅝c, held by covering purchases, but the demand at the even figure of 60c was of no such quality or quantity as that at 70c had been, and under offerings by local bears the market started down, dropping quickly to 60¼c and uncovering good stop loss orders there. There was commission buying on a good scale, some of it probably for investment, and the market hardened slowly to 60¾@60⅞c, closing there at a loss of ¼@⅝c. October closed at 67@67¼c for a similar loss, and May at 72½c, a loss of ⅛@⅝c.

Dec. Wheat Range.

Corn Bulls Sell Wheat.

Early short selling, which was influential in starting the decline, was for Patten account. The Northwest and St. Louis were buyers, covering short sales, and under 60c there was general covering through commission houses, Slaughter, Bennett, Milmine-Bodman, Harris, Schwartz-Dupee, and Logan being active. There was some covering for shorts, and some of the commission buying was of a character to start the pit theory that Wall street was preparing for a plunge on the bull side. Bartlett-Frazier and Gifford were prominent sellers. At the start the market was affected by the Northwest receipts, still heavy in comparison with those of last year, 907 cars, 607, and by predictions of fair weather, favorable for movement. Primary receipts were 225,000 bu larger than those of last year at 1,311,840 bu. At one time October and November were changed at 1c, arguing a weak cash situation, but a slightly firmer feeling developed on sales of 500,000 bu, although not more than half was for shipment. The seaboard reported sales of 594,000 bu and clearances were 429,942 bu. Foreign markets showed no disposition to resist the weak feeling prevalent on this side. Liverpool futures were ⅛@¼d lower, and Broomhall reported cheap offers of Russian wheat. Paris was steady to ⅝c lower, and there were claims from St. Louis of the selling of cargoes recently purchased for French account on the alleged ground France will not need to import any wheat before spring. Antwerp lost 1¼c.

Reaction in Corn.

Corn did not sympathize with the weakness in wheat. There was very little pressure on the market, which responded easily to occasional rushes of buying orders, but it was dull in the main, with the support largely local. Prices were up ¼@⅝c at their best. With the close at or near the top for gains of ¼@⅝c. October from 54¾c to 54¾c, closing at the latter figure. December range was from 56¼c to 56¾c, the close at 56¾c, and May sold from 58¼c to 58¾c, closing there. There was some early selling by Bartlett-Frazier, but the leaders of the recent bull movement were not active. There was some short covering, which helped replacing his line. There was some country buying in a modest fashion. Bartlett covered a line, but began putting it out again. Some of the buying was on the belief that the country movement will soon begin to show a marked falling off, although there is little to forecast such an outcome in the receipts, primary points having 736,297 bu, compared with 857,787 bu last year. The local inspection was 174 cars, with 165 estimated for today. Clearances were light at 60,381 bu and New York claimed bids from Liverpool were 1c out of line, but the seaboard reported sales of 100,000 bu at the close. Buying against weekly puts in Milwaukee, it was claimed, was one of the factors holding the market. The weekly crop report declared corn out of danger from frost on a larger proportion than usual this time. Foreign advices were bearish, Liverpool ¼-¾d lower, and Broomhall reporting an entire absence of cash demand and free Danubian offerings.

Stronger Feeling in Oats.

Oats eased off a little early, but ran into a good demand and rallied ½c from the bottom, closing ⅝c higher for the day. May yielded to 56¼c, but closed at 57¾c, the December recovering from 34¾c to 35¼c. There was a big trade between 37¼c and 36¾c in May, with a lot of selling, which the crowd, outside of any appearance of liquidation by the big holder, thought was for Patten, but there was a fair commission demand, and the market gradually hardened. Patten coming in as an open buyer towards the close at top prices. Reports of the sale of 100,000 bu for shipment to the seaboard, reasons of an equal business to New England, continued moderate sales from Illinois points to go to the Southwest, and the strength of corn were the chief market helps. Arrivals were 138 cars, with 125 estimated for today. Withdrawals were 250,000 bu. Seaboard clearances were 22,643 bu.

Sharp Break in Provisions.

There was a weak market in provisions, longs liquidating freely and shorts adding to their lines. A weak hog market, prices off 10c on receipts of 34,000, was the moving cause of the decline, the decreases in local stocks through September having little effect. Selling of lard futures by Wright started the break, bringing out free offerings by commission houses. There was some open support of January lard by the Cudahy Packing company and of October ribs by Armour, but this support was withdrawn as the market developed weakness, and there was an idea the January holders were selling through commission houses. There was little recovery from bottom prices, lard showing losses of 10c to 15c, ribs 17½c to 25c, and pork 25c to 35c. Receipts of hogs at Western points were 34,000 head, compared with 64,000 a week ago and 77,800 last year.

Rye was a shade easier with wheat. December selling from 54¾c to 53c and closing at 53½c. No. 2 sold free on board at 54¼@54½c. There was little cash or speculative business. Receipts were 6 cars.

Barley was quiet but steady. Low grades were from 61@64c; fair to good from 65@68c, with no trading in higher grades. Arrivals were 27 cars.

Timothy seed was strong and about 10c higher, with $6.55 bid for October and $5.60 asked. For March $5.65 was bid, but none offered at that figure. Clover was quiet, scarce, and steady at $8.50 for October and $8.75 for February.

Fine weather and liberal receipts in the Northwest made a weak, flat market, October off 11¼@1¾c and December 4@6c. October sold at $1.45 and closed at that figure, $1.43¼ bid. December sold at $1.40 and closed $1.38¾. Cash flax sold at $1.53 for No. 1 Northwest, a decline of 2c. There were 9 cars in the local receipts, 115 at Minneapolis and Duluth.

Figures for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Oct. 1.	High.	Low.	Closed Today.	Closed Oct. 1, 1900.
Oct.	67¾	68¼	67¾	67¾	71
Dec.	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60¾	70¾
May	73¼-⅝	73¼-⅝	72	72½	76¾

CORN.

Oct.	54¼	55⅛	54¾	54¾	49¾
Dec.	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	49¾
May	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	52¾

OATS.

Oct.	37¾	38¼	37¾	37¾	34¼
Dec.	34¾	35¼	34¾	35¼	34¼
May	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	34¼

PORK.

Jan.	14.35	14.45	14.20	14.25	13.75
May	13.85	13.95	13.70	13.85	13.25

May	16.67½	16.95	16.65	16.67½	.....

LARD.

Oct.	8.67	8.80	8.67½	8.67½	7.10
Nov.	8.70	8.80	8.67½	8.67½	7.10
Jan.	8.30	8.30	8.17½	8.17½	.....

SHORT RIBS.

Oct.	8.75	8.75	8.67-8.60	8.62	6.87½
Jan.	8.17½	8.17½	8.07-8.00	8.05	6.37½
May	8.35	8.32½	8.05	8.05	.....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	47	4	6	57
Spring wheat	3	29	21	53
Corn	13	141	17	171
Oats	3	95	32	130
Rye	3	1	1	5
Barley	5	18	10	27
Totals	74	288	74	443

Inspected out: 25,200 bu winter wheat, 305,900 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats. From unlicensed houses: 2 cars and 101,700 bu winter wheat, 16 cars and 21,000 bu spring wheat, 40 cars and 144,000 bu corn, 12 cars oats.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts— 1901.	1900.	Shipments— 1901.	1900.
Flour, brls	20,325	24,239	23,053	20,974
Wheat, bu	226,675	400,788	226,067	260,241
Corn, bu	1,027,025	225,262	1,027,025	260,241
Oats, bu	305,800	445,333	114,700	162,870
Rye, bu	20,000	1,400	.....	2,438
Barley, bu	45,000	144,350	16,018	25,189
T. seed, lbs	152,200	297,120	456,322	270,758
C. seed, lbs	44,961	47,062	90,000	.....
O. seed, lbs	39,310	2,870	109,585	.....
F. seed, bu	16,670	22,200	.....	44,939
H. corn, lbs	146,854	80,955	144,000	80,977
C. meats, lbs	647,705	1,149,738	3,311,886	4,296,305
C. meats, cs	611	1,102	3,423	3,103
D. beef, lbs	676,906	1,791,103	2,705,470	4,442,577
Beef, qrs	19	.....	14	16
Beef, brls	11	92	243	196
Pork, brls	27	92	1,299	632
Lard, lbs	275,400	191,856	2,614,155	1,536,054

The receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows:

Western points.	Receipts, bu— Wheat.	Corn.	Shipments, bu— Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	226,875	424,025	226,057	246,520
Milwaukee	25,600	4,750	20,000	1,500
Minneapolis	527,310	6,100	62,240	.....
Duluth	208,400	.....	421,618	.....
St. Louis	26,000	24,000	26,000	24,000
Toledo	43,800	52,243	2,000	41,957
Detroit	7,000	15,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	84,000	32,800	80,000	67,200
Peoria	2,400	98,000	5,800	37,000
Total	1,311,840	762,297	848,715	407,588
Seaboard	130,000	37,700	.....	1,370
New York	74,420	91,930	.....	.....
Boston	14,000	17,044	184,000	37,685
Philadelphia	106,200	17,044	.....	.....
Baltimore	67,500	12,000	.....	1,100
New Orleans	21,000	42,000	.....	.....
Galveston	61,200	.....	.....	.....
Total	510,320	221,966	220,000	40,361
Grand total	1,822,160	950,196	1,068,715	447,949
Sa'e'd'ys 1900	1,476,847	1,104,000	515,780	515,780

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Dull and easy. Winter patents, $3.60; straights, $3.30@3.40; special brands, hard spring patents, $3.60@3.90; bakers', export bags, $2.20@2.40; rye, $2.80@2.90.

WINTER WHEAT—In better demand, but ⅛@⅜c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 310,000 bu os p. t.; No. 2 hard, 50,000 bu for shipment on p. t. Free on board: No. 3 red, 68@69c; No. 3 hard, 67¾c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet and ⅛@¼c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 1 Northern, 66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c. On track, 65¾c. Free on board, No. 1, 65@64¼c; No. 3, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c. Billed through: No. 3, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69@69¼c.

CORN—In moderate shipping demand and easier. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 55¾@55¾c, 40,000 bu for shipment on p. t. No. 2, 55¾c, 30,000 bu for shipment on p. t. No. 3 white, 56¾@56¾c. No. 3 yellow, 55¾@55¾c, 100,000 bu for shipment on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4, 55@55¼c; No. 3, 55¼@55¾c; No. 3 yellow, 55¾@56¼c; No. 3 white, 56c. Billed through: No. 3, 54¼@54¾c; No. 3 yellow, 54¼@55c; No. 2 yellow, 55@55¼c; No. 3 white, 55¼c.

OATS—Steady to ¼c lower. Sales in store and to go: 160,000 bu white clipped on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 36¼@37c; No. 3 white, 36¼@36¾c; No. 2, 35¾@36¼c; No. 2 white, 37@37¼c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 35@36c; No. 3, 34½c; No. 3 white, 35¼@36c; No. 2, 35¾@35c; No. 2 white, 36@36½c.

RYE—About steady. Sales free on board: No. 2, 54¼@54½c; No. 3, 53@53½c. Not graded, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Cash lots mess pork, $14.30@14.35; repacked, 10@15c discount. Lard, $8.30@8.60. Short ribs, $8.50@8.70, according to weight.

COFFEE—Steady at 6½c for No. 7 and 8¾@9c for oak brls and $1.05@1.07½ for lard tcs.

WHISKY—Bulls finished goods, steady at $1.30.

HAY—Steady to higher for prairie. Receipts, 966 tons; shipments, 60 tons. Sales: On track—Choice timothy, $13.75@14.50; No. 1 timothy, $13.00; No. 2 timothy, $11.50@12.00; not graded timothy, $8.50@13.00; choice prairie, Iowa, $14.00; No. 1 prairie, Kansas, $12.00; No. 2 prairie, State, $7.50; not graded prairie, Iowa, heating, $8.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts for today are: 120 cars wheat, 165 cars corn, 125 cars oats, and 32,000 hogs.

Memberships are weak at $3,800, several being offered at that figure.

Sales of corn and oats from Illinois points to go to the Southwest to feeders continue in moderate way.

The soft impeachment that a part of the American Cereal company's line of long May oats was sold out on Tuesday is vigorously denied.

Edward G. Heeman has taken charge of George H. Phillips' cash grain business.

A St. Louis dispatch read: "An exporter reports continental bids on wheat nearer a working basis. Understand cargo of wheat at New Orleans for French account is pressing for sale, and holders find it difficult to get a fair price for it, although the quality is good. It is the appearance that there is little wheat needed until spring, and that recently they have been reselling all the wheat they had bought in this market early in the year."

Their Tacoma correspondent wires Logan-Bryan: "Notwithstanding the fact that Washington the largest grower grown, and will be in the neighborhood of 25,000,000-bu. Quality all that could be desired, and, with two or three weeks more of good weather, will be all under cover. Farmers are disposed to sell at present prices, but if they go any lower I look to see the farmers hold on as country banks have lots of money, and will be only too glad to make wheat loans. About fifteen wheat ships in Tacoma harbor, and clearances will be heavy during October. Ocean freights declining, and this may help the price of wheat here."

The N. K. Fairbank company's cable advices give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added previous estimates for comparison:

	Oct. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1900.	Oct. 1, 1899.
Liverpool and Manchester	12,500	17,000	11,000	59,000
Other British ports	5,000	6,000	6,000	9,000
Hamburg	6,000	15,000	5,000	7,000
Bremen	1,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
Berlin	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Baltic ports	8,000	11,000	2,000	3,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Antwerp	1,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
French ports	2,000	3,500	4,500	4,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	41,000	61,000	44,000	92,000
Afloat for Europe	57,000	54,000	73,000	68,000
Total in Europe and afloat	98,000	115,000	118,000	160,000
Chicago prime steam	27,000	31,813	34,000	175,053
Chicago other kind	8,467	6,140	10,882	10,053
East St. Louis	8,581	6,454	4,962	12,000
Kansas City	2,110	2,000	3,000	1,257
Omaha	2,110	2,000	3,000	1,257
New York	6,912	10,182	6,577	15,196
Milwaukee	1,000	1,075	2,000	4,000
Cedar Rapids	.....	1,258	982	943
South St. Joseph	2,350	.....	540	1,252
Total tierces	149,788	205,282	203,874	460,467

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN POTATOES.

Receipts Are Lighter and Farmers Selling Less Freely—Fruit in Liberal Supply.

Potatoes advanced 2c to 3c on South Water street on the small receipts of 8 cars. The accumulations on the tracks from last week have been removed, as farmers have stopped selling freely since prices dropped below 50c in the country. Sweet potatoes were low set, with larger offerings. Butter was unsettled, eggs firm, chickens weak under heavy receipts, the market being overstocked. The supply of fruits was liberal, apples and pears easy, and peaches steadier.

Quotations for round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off cases	Cheese, fancy
Eggs, returned cases	Cheese, brick
Eggs, at mark, cases	Butter, creamery
Eggs, fresh gathered, extra	Butter, dairy
Eggs, fresh gathered, firsts	Butter, packing stock
Eggs, fresh gathered, seconds	Cheese, Wisconsin
Eggs, Pacific coast	Cheese, Ohio
Eggs, Western	Cheese, twins

POULTRY.

Iced chickens	Live turkeys, fancy
Iced broilers	Live turkeys, poor to good
Iced fowls	Live ducks
Iced roosters	Live geese
Iced ducks	Live pigeons
Iced geese	Live chickens
Iced squabs	Live roosters
Iced turkeys	Live broilers
Dressed chickens	Live fowls
Dressed turkeys	Live ducks
Dressed ducks	Live geese
Dressed geese	Live squabs
Dressed broilers	Live pigeons

Dressed fowls	Live roosters
Dressed roosters	Live broilers
Dressed squabs	Live fowls
Dressed pigeons	Live squabs
Dressed turkeys, fancy	Live pigeons
Dressed turkeys, poor to good	Live turkeys, fancy
Dressed ducks	Live turkeys, poor to good
Dressed geese	Live ducks
Dressed broilers	Live geese
Dressed fowls	Live squabs
Dressed roosters	Live pigeons
Dressed squabs	Live turkeys, fancy
Dressed pigeons	Live turkeys, poor to good
Dressed turkeys, fancy	Live ducks
Dressed turkeys, poor to good	Live geese
Dressed ducks	Live squabs
Dressed geese	Live pigeons

Dressed broilers	Live chickens

Oil Stock is a conservative conservative thinking pub.

the Last Day

DIME
TOCK
Share.
tively the Last Day.
to be Advanced
Share.

ase is the richest Treasure
of man.
shows oil from 200 to 300 feet
ow is from 50,000 to 150,000

the Top Field is equal to the
Oil Rigs of the world.
on a daily supply of 60,000
mean a daily increase
narrow strip of 10 acres
this addition, the Gusher Block
more wells to be put down at
ly tanks, also contracted for
ditional ones, at a small cost

Oil Company is the opportunity
ow on spindle top Gushers
ve got all modern machinery
ll tools, and have struck
Stock at 25 cts. per
ppost Gusher Stock on

buy all you can afford and hur

safe investment, and as such
have thoroughly investigated
mpany, and have bought stock

ast the day the first barrel of
at Lucky Dime Oil stock will
this Oil stock will be worth

Company only $250,000.

Chicago & Beaumont
Oil Investment Co.
ROADWAY.
Office,
RNEY, CHICAGO, ILL.

LEY STOCKS
RRELL BONDS
COTTON
GRAIN
PROVISIONS
COFFEE
O.
NADNOCK BLOCK.
ALL THE PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES
PRIVATE WIRES.
Harrison--{1741 2579
OFFICE, IROQUOIS HOTEL.

% AND 5½%
INVESTMENTS.
ages on improved
go Property in
unts to suit.
for list.
Houghteling & Co.
64 DEARBORN-ST.

Bar & Foundry Company.
St. Louis, Mo., October 1, 1901.
CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND
NO. 16
ing of the Board of Directors held this
ay declared a dividend of one and
ent. (1½%) on the preferred
ck of the Company, No. 2
ayable at the office of the
Company, in New York, on or
ber 15, 1901, to stockholders of
ose of business on Thursday, Oc-
1901. Transfer books will close on
ber 1, 1901, and reopen on Satur-
ber 16, 1901.
S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
HER, Secretary.

Car & Foundry Company.
St. Louis, Mo., October 1, 1901.
CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
ing of the Board of Directors held this
received that a dividend of one-half per
(½%) on the preferred stock of the
has been declared and paid on Friday, November
the office of the Guarantee Trust Com-
No. 176 Broadway, New York, to stock-
ers of record at the close of business
ber 15th, 1901. Transfer books will
ber 16th, 1901, and reopen on Monday,
ber 18, 1901.
S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
ER, Secretary.

Grade Mortgages
ON
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
for Detailed Memoranda.
SE & COMPANY
108 Dearborn-st. L. C. ROSE

N L. LOBDELL,
ker and Broker,
40 The Rookery, Chicago.
Stock Exchange.
Board of Trade.
PHONE HARRISON 2200.

DANS
IN IMPROVED CHICAGO REALTY
ar M. Snow & Co.
WASHINGTON STREET

S Insolvent or non-current, municipal, railroad, and semi-public securities bought and sold.
OLE 323 New York Life Building

MARKET ON DEAD CENTER.

STOCK EXCHANGE MORE ACTIVE, BUT LARGELY PROFESSIONAL.

Declines in List Taken to Be Work of Short Interest Seeking to Hammer Down Quotations for Covering Purposes—Losses Show No Real Cheapening of Values—Strong Bull Movement Would Leave Shorts in Bad Plight.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Though trading on the Stock Exchange today was somewhat more active than on the day previous, some 485,000 shares changed hands, the nature of the dealings was in nowise different, but continued almost wholly professional. And inasmuch as professional sentiment now is wholly pessimistic, it is not surprising that on the whole the market, after some early strength, should have developed a sagging tendency.

Considering the market in its entirety and setting aside as without significance those inactive stocks which declined on limited transactions, it will be seen that it was really the extreme weakness of Brooklyn Rapid Transit that gave to the general market its heavy appearance, and that as a matter of fact this appearance of general heaviness was altogether deceptive.

That this is so will stand out in bolder relief when it is stated, taking active stocks, that Amalgamated Copper lost only ⅛ on dealings in 22,000 shares; American Sugar's net advance on trading in 37,000 shares was ⅝; Atchison's net gain on dealings in 65,000 shares was ¼; St. Paul's ½ on the transfer of 10,000 shares; Southern Pacific's ¼ on transactions involving 12,000 shares; Steel common ¼ and the preferred ⅝, the former on transfers of 53,000 shares and the latter of 20,000; while Union Pacific lost ⅛ on dealings in 20,000 and Missouri Pacific a like amount on transfer of 15,000 shares.

In addition there were, in the railroad group, such losses as 1¼ in Keokuk and Des Moines preferred, 1⅝ in Kanawha and Michigan, 1⅛ in Iowa Central preferred, and 3¼ in Lackawanna—each on the transfer of a single hundred shares of stock, showing how limited and artificial the trading was.

The truth is that for the time being the market seems to be in a state of deadlock. All the evidences are, to speak in the vernacular, that "the market had been sold to a standstill," and that, much of this selling having been for the short account, persistent efforts are now being made by making first one and then another stock weak to depress the general list and thereby permit of the profitable covering of these short contracts. That the efforts are not altogether successful would appear from the net changes for today in the prices of leading stocks.

It is a fact, indeed, according to representative opinion, that were any sustained buying movement to set in at this time the shorts would find themselves in an uncomfortable position. That the floating supply of stocks is limited has time and again been disclosed.

London during the day traded in about 25,000 shares of stock, selling about 5,000 on balance. Call money continues easy, most loans being made at 3½ per cent.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railway Shares, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The market started out today with something of an upward rush of prices. Apparently the professional traders were impressed with the idea that the statement of net earnings officially promulgated last evening, as the market closed by the President of the United States Steel corporation would have a strengthening influence on the whole list. There was quite an active demand for awhile for United States Steel, which lifted the price 1¼ over yesterday.

The announcement from the Treasury department that the purchase of government bonds for the sinking fund would cease will cut out one of the main sources of replenishment of the New York money market for some time past against the interior demand for currency. There was a significant drop in quotations on call for government bonds following the announcement.

Railroad bonds were dull and irregular. Total sales, par value, $1,606,000.

United States old 4s declined ¼, the 3s and 5s ½, and the new 4s 1 per cent on the last call.

Close—Money on call steady at 3@4 per cent; last loan, 3; ruling rate, 4. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¾@485⅞ for demand and at 483¼@483⅜ for sixty days. Posted rates, 484 and 486½; commercial bills, 482¾@483¼.

Bar silver, 56⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½; government bonds weak; railroad bonds irregular; State bonds inactive.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 2.	Oct. 1.
Am. Sugar	37,000	118	117	118⅛	117⅝
Do pfd	300	113	113	113	113
Am. Sugar pfd	200	114	114	114	114
Do rights	1,100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
Am. Tobacco	1,000	96¾	96¼	96¾	96¼
Do pfd	500	87	86¾	86¾	86¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1,300	35¾	35¼	35¾	35¼
Am. Smelting	3,900	45	44	44	44¼
Do pfd	200	96½	96	96	
Anac. Copper	24,300	101⅜	99¾	100	100¼
Atchison	65,500	77⅝	75⅝	76⅝	76⅜
Do pfd	5,400	97	96	96⅞	96⅝
Anaconda	1,000	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Am. Malting Co	400	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
Am. Car Foundry	12,100	28½	28	28	28⅜
Do pfd	1,000	87½	87	87	87⅜
Am. Ice	1,000	27¼	26¾	27¼	26¾
Am. Wool & Cable	125	9	9	9	9
Balt. Rap. Tran	32,900	64⅜	59¾	60¼	64⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1,800	101	100	100	101
B. R. & P	100	126	126	126	
Chi. & Alton	1,800	37	36¾	36¾	37
Do pfd	400	71	71	71	71
C., M. & St. P	10,700	160¾	159¼	159¾	159½
C. & A. pfd	100	112	112	112	112
C. & E. I. pfd	400	135	135	135	132
C. & Northwestern	300	225	223	223	224
C., R. & P	2,000	48¾	44¾	45	44¾
Do 1st pfd	500	84	84	84	84
Do 2d pfd	100	74	74	74	74
Canada Southern	200	53	53	53	53
Can. Pacific	2,600	118¾	118	118¾	118
Cent. of N. J	200	210	210	210	217
Chicago Terminal	1,600	21	20¾	21	20⅞
Do pfd	1,000	51	50¾	51	50¾
Con. & Southern	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,500	95	93	93	92¼
Del. & L	1,500	41½	41	41	41
Del. & Hud	1,100	164	162	162	162¼
Cont. Tob. pfd	100	116	116	116	115
Den. & Rio G	100				107
Do pfd	200	220	220		217
Erie & Hudson	2,400	166	164	165¼	165¼
Do 1st pfd	100	45	45	45	
Do 2d pfd	600	93	92¾	92¾	92¾
E. T. & P.	400	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
Do 1st pfd	400	79	78¾	78¾	79
Do 2d pfd	400	21	21	21	21⅜
Ft. W. & D. C	100	70	70	70	69½
Do 1st pfd	100	50	50	50	49½
Do 2d pfd	200	20½	20½	20½	20½
Gen. Electric	1,100	176	175	176	176
Glucose	1,900	54¾	50¾	51¾	50¾
Do pfd	100	104	104	104	104
Ill. Central	1,300	145¾	145	145	145¾
Int. Paper	1,300	22¾	22¼	22⅜	22⅝
Do pfd	200	67	66¾	67	67
Int. Silver	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	
J. C. & M	1,300	184	183	183	184
Do pfd	100	44	44	44	
Lousv. & Nash	1,600	103¼	102¾	102¾	103¼
Lake Shore	200	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
L. & N. A. & S. M	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
Manhattan	22,100	122¾	120¾	120¾	122¼
M. & St. L	600	74	73¾	73¾	74
Do pfd	2,900	104	103¾	103¾	104
Met. St. Ry	2,600	164	161	162¾	164
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	400	23¾	23	23¼	23¾
Missouri Pacific	16,600	99⅝	98¾	99⅛	99¾
Mex. National	600	13	13	13	13
National Biscuit	400	43¾	43	43	
National Lead	1,300	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
Northern Pac. pfd	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
National Salt	600	30	29	29	30
N. Y. Central	2,100	157¼	156½	156½	157
Norfolk & West	600	54¾	53¾	53¾	54
Do pfd	50	42	42	42	42
Ontario & W	2,300	33¾	32¾	33¼	33¾
Pacific Mail	1,100	47¾	47	47	47¾
Pittsburg	300	214	214	214	214
P., C., C. & St. L	100	97	97	97	
Do pfd	100	88½	88½	88½	88½
Pressed Steel Car	1,000	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Pullman	200	213	213	213	213
Reading	9,300	47¾	46¾	47	47¾
Do 1st pfd	1,100	75¾	74¾	75	75
Do 2d pfd	500	69	68½	68½	69
Rubber Goods	700	28	27	27	28
Do pfd	100	73	73	73	73
Rep. Iron & Steel	500	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Do pfd	100	66	66	66	66¾
Standard Milling	300	370	365	370	
Southern Ry	7,300	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¾
Do pfd	2,400	86⅞	86	86	86⅛
St. L. & S. F	400	44	44	44	44
Do 1st pfd	100	87½	87½	87½	91
Do 2d pfd	100	67	67	67	67
Texas Pacific	2,500	41¾	40¾	40¾	41
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,000	67	66¾	67	66¾
Union Pacific	19,900	97½	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do pfd	400	88¾	87¾	87¾	88¾
U. S. Bag & Paper	100	16	16	16	16
U. S. Rubber	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Do pfd	200	72	72	72	72¾
U. S. Leather	5,000	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
Do pfd	300	79½	79½	79½	79
U. S. Steel	53,600	34¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Do pfd	20,000	90¾	90	90	90¾
W. & L. E. 1st pfd	100	50	50	50	49¾
Do 2d pfd	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Wabash	1,600	21¾	21¼	21½	21⅞
Do pfd	1,000	38¾	38¼	38¾	38⅝
Wis. Cent	500	23¾	21	21	21⅜
Do pfd	500	42¾	41¾	41½	
Western Union	200	91	90¾	90¾	91
Va. Car. Chem	100	60	60	60	60

Totals sales, 487,700 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	180	United States	60
American	180	Pargo	160

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	100	U. S. new 4s, coup.	138½
U. S. ref. 2s, coup.	100	U. S. old 4s, reg.	112
U. S. 3s, reg.	107¼	U. S. old 4s, coup.	113
U. S. 3s, coup.	108	U. S. 5s, reg.	107½
U. S. new 4s, reg.	138½	U. S. 5s, coup.	107½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

17000 Atch gen 4s	102⅝@103	1000 do g m	119¾
Do 2d inc	97@97¼	1000 do coll tr 4½s	99¼
20000 do adjmt	97@97¼	3000 Met St Ry 1s	120
5000 Adams Ex 4s	103¼	48000 Mex C 1st inc	
2000 Am H-L 4s	92		30¼@31
3000 Am Bicycle 5s	94½	30000 do 2d inc	20¼@21
23000 B-O 5½s	94¾@95	2000 M K-T 4s	93
12000 do 4s	102	22000 do 2ds	81@81¼
21000 do conv	105@105¾	2000 do of Tex 5s	109¾
7000 B-O S W 5½s	109@109¾	25000 Mo P con 6s	
1000 Balt El 4s	100¾		123¾@124
1000 Bkln Un Gas 5s	117¼	23000 do 5s 1917	104
1000 Can So 1st	106½	23000 M-G coll tr 4s	95¾
2000 do 2d	107¼	230000 Mohawk M inc	105¾@106
1000 Cent. Ga con 5s	106½	1000 N Y C-L S 3½s	94
1000 do lvi inc	79	2000 N Y G-E 4s	90¾
9000 do 2d inc	29	16000 do 5s	114
1000 C C C-St. L gen 4s	103	10000 N Y O-W ref 4s	102¾
4000 Cent brch U P 4s	90¾	7000 N-W con 4s	100¾@101¼
3000 C-O gen 4½s	106½	1000 N C-Bt L 5s	112
97000 C R-G joint 50%@51		5000 N P gen 3s	72¾@73
1000 do ill 3½s	102¾	7000 do 4s reg	104
1000 C-N W deb 5s	121	2000 O R-N 4s	102¾
1000 C C C-St. L con 4s	102¼	3000 P Ter 1st 4s	97¼@98
1000 C Ind L-P 4s	100¼	1000 P-W 4s	100½
1000 C-N W 3½s	111	14000 Rdg gen 4s	95¾@96
1000 C-A 8s	87	10000 St L-I M 5s	114¾@115
12000 do 3½s	84¼@85	3000 do 4s	91
1000 Col Mid 5-4s	79¾	45000 St L S W 1st 4s	97¼@97¾
10000 Chic Termi 4s	82	1000 So Ry 5s	116¾
125000 Cons Tob 4s	66½	11000 S R T inc	54@55¾
41000 D-R G con 4s	102@102¼	3000 Sul Co 5s	91
1000 Erie gen lien 4s	87¾	1000 T P 1st 5s	120
2000 do gen 4s	87¼	4000 Tex P 1st 5s	110¾
10000 Ft W-D C 1st	68¼	1000 T-O C 5s	115
45000 G-E of Bergen 5s	66¾@67	2000 T P-W 4s	92¾@93
28000 H V 4½s	106½	1000 T C-I termi 5s	107
2000 H-T C con 6s	111¼@112	10000 U P 4s	104@105
25000 Ill C Lville 5½s	132	188000 do conv	106¾@107
10000 I C-N O 5s	102¾	1000 Va Mid g m 5s	111
10000 I T-P 4s	99¾	1000 Wab 4s	101¼
10000 I-Gt N 2d 6s	100½	149000 do deb B	61¼@62¾
20000 K C So 4s	69@69¾	2000 Wis C 4s	88½
1000 L-N unf 4s	102		

Total sales, $1,837,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Mining Shares, ad Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The Boston market ruled heavy, dull, and narrow today. Prices of the coppers, as a rule, tended downwards. There was evidence of an increase in the short interest, but shorts did not show much disposition to cover. Amalgamated had some moments of strength in the early trading, but an early gain of 1 per cent was soon lost, the reaction carrying the price from 91¼ to 89⅝.

The pressure on Calumet and Hecla showed lessening. On the contrary, further selling of the stock carried the price down 10 points to 640. Nearly all of the balance of the list showed losses. Features of the miscellaneous department comprised American Telephone, which dropped 3 to 150, and Pullman, which rose 1¼, to 213.

Call loans, 4@4½ per cent. Time loans, 4@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Clearing-house loans, 3½@4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Adams	300	161	168	159½	159½
Am. Sugar	5,200	117¾	118¼	117¼	117¾
Do rights	2,300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Do pfd rights	2,100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Allouez	300	3	3	2¾	2¾
Arnold	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Amal. Copper	3,000	90¼	91¼	89⅝	89⅝
Adventure	200	23¾	24	23½	23½
Atchison	1,000	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼
Do pfd	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Boston Elevated	100	171	171	171	171
Bonanza	1,700	42¾	43¼	42	42
Centennial	100	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
Copper Range	50	59	59	59	59
Calumet	10	654	655	653	655
Cochiti	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dom. Coal	5	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Erie Tel	50	40	40	40	40
Fitchburg	100	143	143	143	143
Franklin	50	11	11	11	11
Mass. Elec	200	36	36¼	36	36¼
Do pfd	100	92	92½	92	92
Michigan	100	14	14	14	14
Mohawk	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
Mayflower	100	8	8	8	8
Mass. Mining	1,100	27	27	24⅝	25
Old Colony	50	4½	4½	4½	4½
Old Dom	300	28¾	29	27¾	28
Osceola	1,500	98	98	96½	97
Phoenix	300	6¼	6¼	6	6
Pere Marquette pfd	100	80	80	80	80
Parrott	200	39¾	40	39¾	40
Rhode Island	1,250	6	6	5	6
Isle Royale	300	25¾	26	25½	25¾
Santa Fe	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Tecumseh	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Tri-Mountain	50	42	42	42	42
Trinity	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Tamarack	50	300	300	300	300
Victoria	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Union Pacific	1,700	97½	97	97	97½
Do pfd	100	88½	88½	88½	88½
U. S. Oil	150	13½	13½	13½	
U. S. Mining	400	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Utah	100	15	15	15	15
United Fruit	300	38	38	38	38
Union Shoe Mchy	250	41¾	42	41¾	42
Do pfd	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
Wilmington	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Wolverine	300	60	60	59½	59½

BONDS.

$10000 N. E. Coke 5s ..... 51½@52

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The stock market today was idle and irregular. There was a sharp advance in the metal hardenings. American stocks quietly improved in a narrow market. There was a general rally in the afternoon, and strength, under the lead of Atchison, which is expected to have the semi-annual dividend increased to 2 per cent. Two leading brokers bought 20,000 shares of the common stock. Southern Pacific was flat. The steel dividend had no effect. Money rates are unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Closing stocks: Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 7⅛; Atchison, 79¼; Atchison pfd, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 103⅛; Canadian Pacific, 112⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46¾; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 165; Denver and Rio Grande, 46¾; Denver and Rio Grande pfd, 95½; Erie, 43⅝; Erie 1st pfd, 71⅛; Erie 2d pfd, 56⅛; Illinois Central, 149¾; Louisville and Nashville, 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28; Missouri, Kansas and Texas pfd, 57⅛; New York Central, 162⅜; Norfolk and Western, 58⅝; Norfolk and Western pfd, 91; Northern Pacific pfd, 90; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 74; Reading, 20⅛; Reading 1st pfd, 38⅝; Reading 2d pfd, 28¾; Southern Railway, 24; Southern Railway pfd, 88⅛; Southern Pacific, 58⅝; Union Pacific, 100⅛; Union Pacific pfd, 90¼; United States Steel, 45⅝; United States Steel pfd, 97⅛; Wabash, 22; Wabash pfd, 39½; Spanish 4s, 69⅝; bar silver, quiet, 26⅝d per ounce; Rand mines, 41⅛; money, 1½@2 per cent; De Beers, 36⅛. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16@2⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent.

Money on the Continent.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Business on the bourse today was unsettled. The market opened with a continuation of yesterday's firmness and closed weak. Sosnovice was bought eagerly, and advanced considerably. Later a sharp decline in sleeping cars and Thomson-Houston depressed the whole list. During the last hour a heavy fall in Bank of Paris and Brasilians caused uneasiness. Rio Tintos opened weak, but became firmer in sympathy with the rise in copper shares. De Beers and Kaffirs were supported throughout the day.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Prices on the boerse today were firm, in the absence of any further disquieting factors. Home funds were harder and Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Banks, mines, and industrials were considerably harder on bear covering.

Big Transfer in Illinois Land.

Paxton, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—J. N. Bondurant of this city has just traded a section of fine farm land lying between this city and Cissna Park to J. F. Middlecoff, ex-Mayor, also of this city. Both properties are valuable, being estimated as worth $100,000.

ASKS A MILLION DAMAGES.

ACTION BROUGHT AGAINST THE DIAMOND MATCH.

Nester Lumber Company Files Suit to Recover for Alleged Violation of Contract—Both Parties Have Sawmills and Plants on Lake Superior and Conflict of Rights Is Said to Be Cause of Litigation — Similar Proceeding at Detroit.

Damages amounting to $1,000,000 for alleged violation of contract are asked against the Diamond Match company of Chicago. The action was commenced in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Nester Lumber company of Detroit. Only the precipe of the suit was filed and from this nothing could be learned, except that the action was one in assumpsit.

The defendant company is represented by Walker & Payne, and from Edwin Walker it was learned that the proceeding begun in Chicago is identical with a suit pending in the Federal Court at Detroit. The question of lack of jurisdiction, which was raised by the defendant there, is thought to be the plaintiff's reason for removing the case to the Chicago district, where the Diamond Match company is a legal resident.

Both parties to the litigation have lumber plants on the Ontanagon River, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and both have mills on Lake Superior in that vicinity. Difficulty between the two concerns first arose over the alleged obstruction of the river by timber and other hindrances of the Diamond Match company. From 1890 to 1897 these obstructions are said to have been maintained. The Nesters finally began action in the Federal Court at Marquette to secure $750,000 damages, but lost the suit.

In 1891 the two parties are said to have had a contract by which the Diamond Match company agreed to drop logs for the other concern down the river. The Nesters claimed that this contract was violated and that their business had been damaged to the extent of $1,000,000, which is the basis of the present action.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Brentano—205615—Patrick H. O'Donnell, admr. of Valenty Nowak, decd., vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.; on finding, $100; satisfied.

Judge Clifford—217186—People vs. John Brown; by default, $80 debt, $80 dam.; debt to be discharged, etc.—203547—D. Summer vs. Henry Agar; on verdict, $15.

Judge Burke—191825—Smith & Barnes Piano Co. vs. Minnie Eckhart, W. Willis, G. Foskett, and Jacob Ralph; on finding, $50; satisfied.

Judge Brown—195901—Gottfried Brewing Co. vs. Jennie Dooley; on verdict, $174.91.—211206—Wis. Milk Co., use J. J. Monaghan, vs. E. A. Potter, John C. Hately, and J. G. Gormully; on finding, $250; satisfied.

Judge Neely—221547—Frank Polubinski vs. Swift & Co.; on verdict, $200; satisfied.—196281—B. A. Y. Ulrich et al. vs. Minna and Sigmund Hecht; on finding, $450; appl.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—1758—La Boissiere vs. La Boissiere; dec. div.—1876—McCann vs. McCann; dec. div.—176794—Ray vs. Henderson; dec. sale.

Judge Chetlain—214147—Hall & S. Bk. vs. Westberg; def. dec.

Judge Burke—2937—McCluer et al. vs. Bishop et al.; def. dec.—9237—Sohns vs. Sohns; dec. div.—9245—Loverin vs. Loverin; dec. div.

Judge Neely—2220—Butler vs. Butler; dec. div.

Judge Tuthill—9245—Cook vs. Cook; dec. div.—191214—Farm vs. Farm; dec. div.—8111—Varel vs. Varel; dec. div.

Judge Brown—4853—Forsyth vs. Lee; dec.—213536—Ramsey vs. Ramsey; dec.—9220—Borske vs. Borske; dec.—8834—Henkel vs. Taylor; dec. sale.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

6435—Thomas F. Horan; liabil., $1,200; assets, $300. E. E. Wright; atty.

6486—Jacob and Anna Wojcieszyk; liabil., $2,000; assets, $200. Alex Calina, atty.

6487—Benjamin Goldstine; liabil., $2,000; assets, $200. J. H. Lewis, atty.

6488—John Arndt jr.; liabil., $1,700; no assets. Cunningham, Vogel & Cunningham, attys.

6490—Sydnie Kennedy; liabil., $5,000; no assets. F. P. O'Donnell, atty.

6488—Leopold Daube; liabil., $1,500; assets, $200. S. A. Ettelson, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Bishop—Trial call, 4611, 4628, 4668¼, 4685, 4694, 4763, 4790, 4804, 4822, 4850, 4909, 5022, 5716, 4001, 11825, 4076, 4210, 736, 2737, 4308. 960 on trial.

Judge Baker—Trial call, 9110, 569, 6498, 9485, 9525, 9526, 9527, 9666, 9668, 9669, 9670, 9671.

Judge Neely—Trial call, 3416, 3564½, 4452, 4702¼, 5203, 5212, 5051, 6390, 6404, 6515, 6597, 6668, 6760, 6713, 6886, 696.

Judge Tuthill—Trial call, 4129, 4615, 4626, 4636, 4906, 4675, 4718, 4733½, 4747, 4908, 4837, 4838, 4889, 4872, 4904, 4918, 4921, 4933, 4942, 5001, 5036, 5052, 5080, 5087, 5092.

Judge Brown—Trial call, 6354, 6957, 6963, 6997, 7015, 7197, 7296, 7303, 7332, 7345, 7436, 7444, 7458, 7513, 7525, 6211, 6368, 5313, 3150, 1826, 3224, 4906, 7330, 7586, 7591, 7593, 7635, 7636, 7638, 7639, 7730, 7810, 7816, 8252, 8298, 6681, 8381, 7420. First call, 7107 to 7281, inclusive.

Judge Holdom—Trial call 2033, 3119, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3202, 1620, 3257, 3260, 3262, 3288, 3366. Chytraus on course.

Judge Chytraus—On trial 290.

Judge Stein—Trial call 215780.

Judge Gary—Trial call 4134, 4135, 4136, 4140, 4141, 4221, 4222, 4226, 4227. On trial 4087.

Judge Huchinson—Trial call 3707, 3706, 3784, 3785, 3428, 3841, 3485, 3815, 3842, 3844, 3845.

Judge Burke—Trial call 3956, 4319, 4508, 4546, 4728, 4363, 3544, 4036, 4736, 4808, 4861, 5487. First call 201 to 300, inclusive.

Judge Clifford—Trial call 10132, 10301, 10417, 10412, 10617, 10618, 10677, 10678, 10685, 10717, 10727, 10747, 10766, 10798, 10816.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call, 217041, 213455, 212499, 210620.

Judge Haney—On hearing, 220379.

Judge Gibbons, Carter—County Court—Motions of course.

Judge Ingraham—County Court—Jury from city special assesment calendar 86.

Judge Dunne—Criminal Court—500, 501, 48, 1315, 1314, 1316, 1310, 1368, 1276, 1455.

Judge Smith—Criminal Court—1359, 1216, 1280, 1290, 1291, 881, 769, 1295, 1296, 1294, 1342.

Judge Ball—Criminal Court—1214, 1215, 1195, 1144, 1348, 4349.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court—354, 94, 861, 920, 989, 1218, 1219, 1221, 1228, 1230, 1233, 1234.

Judge Cutting—Probate Court—10 a. m.—Estates of James Kennelly, Perry B. Hall, Francis McClanathan, Nina Dadelow. 2:15 p. m.—Ernest Baurette, William C. Hendrick, Angela Maria Rosanig, Ho Harrison Hendrick.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals—Judges Jenkins, Grosscup, and Seaman—1741 and 795.

United States Circuit and District Courts—No court.

Illinois Court of Appeals.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, today were:

Sharples vs. Baker; rehearing granted.

Martin vs. Martin; motion by defendant in error to pass case.

People ex rel. Oakwood Stock Farm Co. vs. Jones; leave given to file petition for mandamus; summons ordered to issue returnable to next term.

Oakwood Stock Farm Company vs. Rahn, appellants; time to file amended record, abstracts, and briefs extended until further order after final judgment in People ex rel. vs. Jones.

Reed vs. Kimsey; appeal dismissed without damages.

Reed vs. Kimsey; motion to dismiss writ of error denied.

Dustin vs. Schroeder; motion by appellant for time to file abstracts and briefs.

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication. The members are requested to meet at their hall Friday, Oct. 4, at 2:30 o'clock to attend the funeral of Brother Captain John F. Conover, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery. By order

O. F. WOODCOCK, Master.
JOHN F. BINSSE, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T.—Sir Knights are requested to assemble at the asylum on Friday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, Sir John F. Conover. Carriages to Graceland Cemetery. By order

GEO. W. KLEIN, E. C.
FM. H. REHFRIED, Recorder.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901.

Death of Dr. Gillett.

The death of Philip C. Gillett, for forty-five years Superintendent of the Illinois institution for Deaf Mutes at Jacksonville, removes from the department of humane work one of its most intelligent, industrious, and successful leaders. Under his skilful methods of teaching deaf mutes in lip reading and vocal speech and instructing them in literature, art, and industrial work the Jacksonville institution has acquired a national reputation and now ranks with the best institutions of its class in this country. Dr. Gillett also had been eminently successful in caring for and instructing feeble-minded children. The death of such a man is a loss to the whole community, and it will be difficult to fill his place. His life was as noble as his work.

A Terrifying Possibility.

It may be well to say in the beginning that there is nothing more than idle rumor in the story that the 4,000 telephone operators, or "hello girls," of Chicago and vicinity are planning to strike in support of the linemen who are at present "out." But the mere suggestion of such a possibility is sufficiently terrifying. Even people who habitually complain whenever they use a telephone will be ready to admit that the entire silencing of the telephone lines would be little less than a catastrophe. They will admit also, if they give the subject a moment's thought, that the "hello girl" belongs to a much abused class. She is besieged all day by eager, hurried, and often irritated and angry men. If sometimes her replies sound sharp and short it should be remembered that her ears are continually bombarded by impatient demands and frequently by unreasonable complaints. Her position is such that she is often blamed for mechanical faults and breakdowns over which she has no possible control. The wonder is not that she sometimes momentarily loses her temper but that on the whole she maintains such an even, courteous, and business-like attitude. The idea of her striking will bring home to a good many people more strongly than ever before the important place which the "hello girl" fills in the transaction of modern business. Meantime it is comforting to reflect that it is not an idea which has found any lodgment in her own sensible head.

Exhibit of Amateur Photographers.

An annual function which seems to attract less attention than its merits deserve is the exhibit of the Chicago Society of Amateur Photographers, which opened on Tuesday at the Art Institute. It has long ago been demonstrated and admitted that photography is rightfully one of the fine arts, and in this exhibit may be seen 150 of the most artistic photographs which the amateurs of the country have produced within the last year. Photography as one of the fine arts is only a few years old, and its growth is rapid and constant. People who are not thoroughly familiar with the development of the art will, consequently, find much to interest and even surprise them in each of the succeeding exhibits. One need not be a photographer himself to appreciate and enjoy a beautiful picture, and there are many such now on the walls of the Art Institute. Every year makes the photograph less mechanical in its processes and gives the artistic instinct of the photographer freer play and wider scope. In the processes of retouching, and of manipulation in toning, developing, and printing he has each year a greater chance to give his work distinction and individuality. Already many of the leading amateurs have developed styles of their own so distinctive that an expert can recognise one of their pictures at a glance. There will be few exhibits at the Institute during the coming winter which should be more interesting to the general public.

Awful Deprivations for the Officers.

It may be well for tender-hearted people not to exhaust all their sympathy on the Boers. It may be true that the fighting burghers do not get enough to eat and that their families are being rapidly decimated in the concentration camps, but on the other hand the terrible deprivations of the officers of the English army should not be forgotten. Only a few days ago Lord Kitchener, that man of "iron and blood," who seems to spare neither friend nor enemy, issued an order which is calculated greatly to increase the suffering of the English officers. "Hereafter," sternly declares Lord Kitchener, "neither pianos nor kitchen ranges will be allowed to be transported with the mobile or flying columns of the army." This is indeed the act of a cold-hearted and unfeeling commander. From this time on when a British column is sent out to follow the trail of the flying Boers the Colonel in command will be forced to leave his beloved piano behind him and to depend for solace on a mouth organ or violin. When he pitches camp for the night he may be obliged to eat porterhouse steaks which have been broiled over an open wood fire and to go for hours without a toasted muffin or a tart. Of course when the column is to move in a reasonably slow and properly dignified manner it will still be allowable to carry the piano, cook stove, and necessaries with it, but the Boers are too apt to move quickly and rudely across the veldt and over the kopjes to make such privileges frequent. It now seems even possible, if the war should continue for three or four years longer, that tin bath tubs and traveling rugs will be forbidden with the light cavalry columns, in which case sympathy for the Boers will be entirely lost and swallowed up in deep sorrow for the officers and gentlemen who command the British forces.

THE PAN-AMERICAN MESSAGE.

In this issue THE TRIBUNE reprints in full the address delivered by President McKinley at Buffalo on the day before his assassination. It is becoming daily more and more apparent that this speech will take rank among the great historic utterances of American statesmen. Perhaps no public address by a President of the United States since Lincoln's Gettysburg speech has shown a more comprehensive grasp of a great subject or has put in briefer space so much beneficent wisdom for the guidance of the nation. Like Lincoln's famous speech, it was struck out in the white heat of a critical period and embodies the wisdom of years of thought and study.

Commercial prosperity for the nation was the great central thought of William McKinley's public career, just as the preservation of the union was that of Lincoln's life. The Buffalo address is an epic of commercial wisdom. It is replete not alone with the poetry and sentiment of industrial achievement but with the lofty morality and wise counsel of a seer and statesman. In the presence of the recent changes which have made us a world nation, and in sight of the "almost appalling" prosperity of the last two or three years, President McKinley was the first to realize that "the period of exclusiveness is past," and that "only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have."

What that policy is he has made clear once for all in his Pan-American message. One of its cardinal points is reciprocity with other nations. We cannot hope to continue to "sell everything and buy little or nothing." No narrow, sordid policy will hold our foreign markets. The nation's vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, cannot be maintained by methods of undue selfishness. If we hope to continue giving profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the country and to keep on adding to the unprecedented deposits in our savings banks we must adopt a policy that will make foreign nations our commercial friends and not our enemies. This is the message into which President McKinley poured his characteristic patriotism in his last public utterance.

The same broad and unselfish statesmanship breathes through the other passages in this speech. Mr. McKinley's view was international in its scope and national in its objects. His controlling thought always was the highest good of the whole American people. He spoke for the improvement of our merchant marine—not for a ship subsidy to be given to an Atlantic line for the benefit of the Pennsylvania railroad, but for a movement to extend our trade to South American and Oriental ports. His wish was to benefit all, not a few. His thought was to give all possible encouragement to "direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched." In urging the isthmian canal and the Pacific cable the same patriotic devotion to the interests of the whole nation's commerce was manifest.

It is not strange that this historic utterance is today filling the columns of European newspapers and magazines with comment concerning its significance. Every American should be familiar with this speech, for it embodies the spirit of the new era and was uttered under tragic circumstances by a man who was the type of his age. The fact that President Roosevelt has pledged himself to put the ideas of that address into deeds is among the brightest auguries for his administration.

Tough Constables and Tough Times.

Without having any desire to defend or excuse the thugs and bullies who have made the reputation of Chicago constables notorious, it may not be out of place to point out that occasionally it takes a pretty tough man successfully to serve a constable's replevin warrant. There is the experience of Constable Talafous, for instance, who went over on Green street on Wednesday afternoon to levy on a lot of household goods, including a parrot, a cat, and a dog. When the constable finally emerged from the house, after reading his writ, he was accompanied by the property called for, though a large part of it was attached to him by ties more painful than professional. The parrot, it reports be true, had the constable's nose in its bill, which it had grasped after shrieking "murder," "thieves," and "help" at the top of its voice. The cat, which the officer of the law had picked up in his right hand, had its claws buried in his arm, while the dog had set its teeth in his trousers, and was making desperate efforts to get a more substantial hold. This, it will be admitted, was a situation which would be trying for even the typical constable of the present day. What would be the result if one of the refined, courteous, and gentlemanly officials which the reformers wish to put into power should meet with a reception of this kind on his first official errand?

PUTS A BAN ON GOLDMAN.

In ordering the police to prevent Emma Goldman from making a public address of any kind in Chicago at the present time Mayor Harrison will have the practically unanimous support of the public. As the Mayor points out, the announcement that the Goldman woman would repeat the lecture which Czolgosz says inspired him to assassinate the President is "little short of the extreme of impudence." The effrontery of Miss Goldman and her backers in attempting to use the tragedy at Buffalo for advertising purposes is on a par with all their methods. They have no respect for anything, human or divine. They are the quicker to break in upon the period of official mourning for the late President because they wish to make as much money as possible from the sale of tickets to the Goldman lecture.

In the present state of public temper it would be worse than folly to permit any public meeting of Anarchists in Chicago. The lecture of the Goldman woman would be as likely as not to provoke a serious breach of the peace, and in this fact Mayor Harrison declares the police may find such justification as they need for their ordered action. There is no reason why Miss Goldman should be allowed to repeat her Cleveland lecture now or at any other time. On the testimony of the wretched Czolgosz it is calculated to inspire weak and depraved intellects to acts of violence, and there is no claim that it ever did anybody any good. It is much to be hoped that some legal way will be found to suppress the Anarchist paper which Miss Goldman and her Chicago backers are responsible for. Its influence is bad and demoralising.

The Corn Carnival in Peoria.

If there is anything wrong with this year's corn crop the fact will not be visible to the naked eye in Peoria during the next two weeks. Beginning next Monday the second largest city in Illinois will hold what promises to be the greatest corn carnival ever seen in the West. During those two weeks corn will be king in Peoria to the exclusion of all other potentates. The citizens have gone into the enterprise with commendable enthusiasm and have planned a series of exhibits and entertainments that deserves to attract thousands of visitors from all parts of Illinois and from surrounding States as well. Peoria is situated in the heart of the corn belt, and owes its existence and prosperity in a large degree to this most valuable of all American crops. The fact will be given fitting recognition during the carnival by means of artistic agricultural exhibits, in which the decorative qualities of corn in all its forms will be used to the best advantage. An attractive program of exercises and sports may be depended upon to add life and interest to the carnival. The managers of the enterprise have undertaken their task with a vigor and a public spirit that deserve to be rewarded by success. Since the decline of the old-time State fairs in the West there have been too few attractions of this kind to draw farmers and country residents together. The Peoria corn carnival ought to be well attended and should be a practical benefit both to the city and to the people who visit it.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The attention of all Episcopalians will now be turned to San Francisco, where yesterday the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened its sessions with appropriate and elaborate ceremonies. Its deliberations, always important, are more so now than usual, as for the first time in the history of church legislation the convention meets west of the Rocky Mountains, in what is called missionary territory, and far removed from the great centers of Episcopal influence.

Many important questions must come before the convention for discussion and possible settlement, the first business in order being the final report of the joint commission on the revision of the constitution and canons. Few denominational bodies are as industrious in making and unmaking canons as the Episcopal, and this commission has been at the work for the last six years, making slow progress, however, owing to difficulties of agreement. Another vexed question will be what to do with the church in Hawaii, which has heretofore been supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and has been administered by an English Bishop, who strenuously objects to being a Bishop in the American church and shows no disposition to resign.

The question of greatest public interest to come before the convention is the marriage of divorced persons and the abuse of divorce. There is a strong feeling in the church favorable to legislation which shall check existing evils, but in the conference, as in the secular world, there are radically different views, and several canons are likely to be presented, the one most in favor being the following:

No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons until by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been, nor is, the husband or the wife of any other person then living; unless the former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage.

The remaining questions of importance to come up are the proposition to change the name of the church from the "Protestant Episcopal" to the "Catholic Church of America," and the ritualistic problem which has been suggested by the recent consecration of Bishop Waller as coadjutor to the Bishop of Fond du Lac. Neither one is likely to be settled, however.

HASTY COUNCIL ACTION.

There is too much "one man" legislation in the City Council—legislation passed under suspension of the rules and only vouched for in reality by a single Alderman, confident that his measure precisely meets some emergent circumstance. There is too little insistence—in the absence of any real emergency—upon procedure which shall insure deliberate scrutiny of all measures and give an opportunity for testing public feeling concerning them. There is too much of that haste which has characterized corrupt legislation in the past and which is not justified merely by an honest intention.

Monday night's Council meeting illustrated these matters. An important instruction to the Local Transportation committee respecting the underground electric system, an ordinance to stop the collection from the streets and the use of cigar stubs, and a direction to the Special Park commission to take over in behalf of the city a temporary playground near the Jones School were all introduced and passed at this meeting—as though there were any sudden demand for any one of the three measures, as though they were not of sufficient moment to be treated in a deliberate manner, and as though it would not be worth while, especially in the case of the first, to ascertain public feeling concerning them through discussion. Then the important ordinance which had been pending for some time concerning wooden sidewalks was allowed to be modified seriously by amendment without being recommitted, and was then passed, whereas it now transpires that in its present form it is unsatisfactory to the Department of Public Works, whose wishes its promoters intended to realize.

The Council owes it to itself, to the character of its work in general, to the serious interests with which it deals, and to the importance of establishing right precedents to exercise its powers with more of the characteristics of a cautious, self-possessed, business-like assembly than was manifested in the disposition of the measures mentioned.

PUBLICITY AND STEEL.

The United States Steel corporation is to be commended for its action in giving shareholders a statement of its earnings for the first six months of its career. Of all the recently formed industrial combinations in the country it is the leading one in size and importance, and the example it has thus set is one that the others will have to follow if they wish to retain the confidence of their shareholders. That the statement was favorable is, of course, an additional reason why the management was glad to make public announcement of the profits, but the company goes farther and says that periodical reports will be issued which will show just what is being done. No doubt, it will be compensated by more confidence than investors can feel in a company whose directors are always endeavoring to use for their personal ends in the stock market every change in trade which affects business one way or the other.

That the Steel corporation made more money during the period of the strike than in the earlier months of its history seems a surprising anomaly. In the past most companies have been crippled seriously in their financial condition by strikes through which they lost business. The Steel corporation, however, evidently had a large surplus stock on hand before the strike, which it was enabled to work off at prices better than would have been secured under the ordinary conditions. This situation indicates that production had been too large before the strike. Some of the steel mills, in the regular course of affairs, would have been closed at any rate for repairs, and advantage was taken of the strike to make the necessary improvements. While the contest with the Amalgamated association was under way the corporation undoubtedly lost business that it will regain only by an effort. Outside concerns thrived on the trade it could not provide for, and foreign steel manufacturers seized the opportunity to get business abroad that they had previously lost to American competition.

Evidently the Steel corporation has seen the public demand for frankness in dealing with shareholders of industrial "trusts" and has determined, so far as possible, to develop good will on the part of investors. It is to be hoped that when the earnings grow smaller, as they may do during the next period of hard times, the condition of business will be disclosed as frankly as now, when trade is good. Shareholders are entitled just as much to know that earnings have fallen off as to know that they are large.

ROOSEVELT'S MINNEAPOLIS SPEECH.

Elsewhere in these columns is reprinted the strong American speech delivered by Vice President Roosevelt at Minneapolis on Sept. 2, only three days before the masterly speech made by President McKinley on the eve of the cruel tragedy at Buffalo. Elsewhere also in these columns President McKinley's speech is republished. A comparison of the two addresses will suggest at once the harmony of opinions on great public questions shared by the President and Vice President, their similarity of outlook in conception of policies and a mutual sympathy as to the vital principles of public duty which show that their minds ran in the same channel. If Mr. McKinley had inspired Mr. Roosevelt's address it could not have reflected his views more accurately.

Apart from the mournful circumstance with which these two speeches must ever be associated, the one delivered in the shadow of a terrible fate, the other upon the eve of a change of office as the outcome of that fate, they will always hold a high place in the history of American statesmanship, and for their current importance they cannot be considered too thoughtfully by the American people.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech, like Mr. McKinley's, is an exposition of stalwart Americanism, only differing from it in that it is more strenuous and less calmly and convincingly philosophical in statement. Always an advocate of work, Mr. Roosevelt emphasizes the importance of the law of work, of individual character, of law, labor, and capital, as well as of combination. So far as combinations of capital are concerned, his words are significant. He says:

Yet more and more it is evident that the State, and, if necessary, the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations, which are its creatures, particularly as regards the great business combinations, which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency.

Upon the duties of this nation as a world power, upon the inevitable necessity that these duties must be performed, upon the further necessity of meeting courageously all the changing opportunities which will present themselves, Mr. Roosevelt anticipated what Mr. McKinley said in other words. Their views were in absolute harmony. As to our career of expansion and the policy to be followed in the administration of our new insular possessions, their suggestions are of the same tenor. As to the great question of reciprocity, Mr. Roosevelt did not speak in the same detail, and yet how these sentences recall Mr. McKinley's calm, concise, statesmanlike words:

We must continue the policy that has been so brilliantly successful in the past, and so shape our economic system as to give every advantage to the skill, energy, and intelligence of our farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and wage-workers; and yet we must also remember, in dealing with other nations, that benefits must be given when benefits are sought. . . . Though treaty or by direct legislation it may, at least in certain cases, become advantageous to supplement our present policy by a system of reciprocal benefit and obligation.

THE TRIBUNE can do its readers hardly a greater service than to reproduce these two remarkable speeches by the late and present President of the United States, not only as showing the harmony of their views but as indicating the policies likely to be carried out by President Roosevelt as they would have been by President McKinley had his life been spared. The statesman is dead, but his policy survives.

"A BABY," says the Washington (Ia.) Democrat; "can cry louder than a brass band can play. We have tried it." As a baby, or as a brass band?

SIX carloads of Wisconsin tobacco have just been shipped to Germany. Wisconsin, it appears, is not satisfied with making its own Limburger cheese.

AFTER being suitably laundered the champion White Sox will go into winter quarters.

IS OUR old friend, the ship subsidy bill, about to make another attempt to sneak in under the canvas?

NOW COMETH the plow trust. Gentlemen with diamond-studded swords, here is your chance to turn them into plow shares.

TATTOOING dogs with the names of the owners is a feminine fad in Baltimore. The adoption of this idea in our high literary circles will bring the dachshund into instant demand, at high prices. There would never be room on the hide of an ordinary pet dog for Euphemia Cholmondely Roscommon or Octavia Theodosia Atterbury.

PERHAPS Mr. Croker's stiff competition in the matter of wind-raising affects the atmosphere out Sandy Hook way.

THE granting of a rate of one cent a mile from Western points to Buffalo serves to show that the railway managers are able now to smell a rat at a distance of about eight furlongs.

IT is gratifying to learn from Washington sources that Mr. Roosevelt still pronounces his name Ro-ze-velt, as he always has done.

IF you want to pull off that yacht race before cold weather, gentlemen, you'll have to hurry!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Johnny on the Beaver.

The beaver is an animal with sharp teeth and a tail like a large omelet. It inhabits watery places, and is very fond of its young, of which it usually has several. The beaver is very industrious, and acquires great skill in the use of its tail, with which it plasters its dwellings. The way a beaver operates is as follows: It selects a large tree growing on the banks of a brook or some similar stream, and then it gnaws the tree till it falls across the stream, thus forming a dam. It is not wrong to say dam when you are speaking of beavers. We should never indulge in profane swearing, if we can avoid it. We should ever remember the lessons we learned at the knee of our dear parents when we were little, but a beaver dam is far different. When my grandfather was a boy he went to school where there was nothing but prairie, and the boys whispered because the teacher could not find any switches and had a boil on his hand. One day the teacher took a dried beaver's tail out of his desk and spanked the whole school with it, and it didn't leave a mark on the beaver's tail, but there never was any more whispering. My grandfather is blind in one eye, but his memory is good. The beaver is becoming very scarce, and you have to go to the Field Museum to see one now.

JOHNNY.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

IN stating that "Fighting Bob" blew the bow off the Pluton and the stern off the Terror, we did the grim old fighter an injustice. He blew the stern off the Pluton and the bow off the Terror.

KITCHENER is to stay in south Africa, though, of course, the War office will permit him to run home every two or three years to see his folks.

THE rise in broomcorn recalls the old lady who swept the cobwebs off the sky.

A GOOD gift book for the holidays will be the proceedings of the court of inquiry, Vol. I., containing the testimony of the department's witnesses, will be issued in a few days. It will be 900 pages, beautifully illustrated. Send for sample pages.

HONEY'S JACKET.

LOST—A DARK COLORED LADY'S JACKET between Spencer square and Harper's Theater Saturday evening. Finder leave at Argus office and be rewarded.—Rock Island Argus.

IT is doubtful whether there are enough offices in the country to supply the people who imagine that the late President decided to appoint them.

TIRED OF THE NAG.

Mr. J. C. Marlowe of Fruitvale got his horse killed by a train last week.—Bells (Tenn.) Sentinal.

PERHAPS Kitchener would compromise by allowing his officers to carry graphophones and oil stoves.

"WHAT am I here for?"—B. B.

TO permit the circulation of Free Society, in which Czolgosz is lauded as a hero, is to sow the wind for another whirlwind. McKinley has been dead only a few weeks, yet the lesson of his assassination is already hazy.

The Billoustine.

(14)

"I meant, are you well?" I said.

"Oh, I'm always well," he said. "I'm at the soup before the dinner bell is done ringing. It's all Mental Attitude. Now I'm never off my feed, because my Mental Attitude——"

At this point the Fra fell off the fence, and I ran to help him up. "I hope you didn't hurt yourself," I said. He had landed on his head.

"I observe by the V," he replied, "that you wear one of those new-fangled corsets."

Before I could recover from my confusion he had taken my hand.

"Wouldn't you better sit on the fence again?" I said, nervously.

"No," he said; "I have been holding down that fence since grub-time. I'd like to hold your hand for a change."

"But I'm married now," I said, getting more and more confused.

"That doesn't matter," he said. "Ten chances to none he is not your affinity."

"But I think he is."

"That's it; you think he is; you don't know. If he were your affinity you would know. Sit down on this box, Poeta. I am going to talk to you about Love."

"Please don't," I begged, and tried to release my hand.

[Continued tomorrow. Don't miss it.]

MR. BURKE will have to leave his whitewash long enough to field a few hot liners from the grand jury.

SOME members of our city government, it is said, take exception to the following, from a German newspaper:

It has been proposed in the Chicago City Council to use hogs for the purpose of cleaning the streets. On account of the bankrupt condition of the City of Chicago only the streets in the business district are cleaned to a certain extent, whereas in the residence districts all refuse is allowed to remain in the streets, and the suggestion has been made that the city buy lean hogs and allow them to roam at will in the streets.

Presumably the Councilmen object to the statement that something is to be done to remedy a condition of affairs described above with more or less truth.

TO the Rev. A. T. Pierson and the Rev. R. A. Torrey:

A little pessimism is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or taste not pessimism's spring.

IF college authorities intend to discourage hazing now is a pretty good time to start in. The hazers have begun.

TRAGEDY IN OAK PARK.

A beautiful white dog named "Curly," owned by Mr. Collins, a colored man living at 319 Randolph street, was run over by a Lake Street elevated car on Tuesday morning and killed.—Oak Park Argus.

AT $5,000 a day the expenses of the court of inquiry will go considerably over $100,000. The Naval department isn't getting much entertainment for the money.

IT isn't fair to "Fighting Bob" Evans to say that he boasted of destroying the Spanish fleet. He simply submitted the facts and let them speak for themselves.

DIDN'T LIKE HIS NEIGHBORS.

W. R. Earl had his residence moved the first of the week to a more desirable location.—Kinmundy (Ill.) Express Journal.

MR. TOWNE says the outlook for lawyers is dark. It always was for lawyers of Towne's size.

CHINA has begun paying the indemnity to native converts. This will strike the Sultan of Turkey as a reckless waste of money.

SHEPARD is Tammany's choice for Mayor. Croker, however, would continue to be boss-shepherd. And he has the finest collection of crooks of any man in the shepherd business.

A TOUR DE FORCE.

They say there is no rhyme for Roosevelt,
But surely there must be just one.
We all know how badly the moose felt,
And how frightened to death the wild goose felt
When "Teddy" appeared with his gun.
GENEVIEVE.

WALL STREET REPORT.

"A Drop in Copper."

THE referee decides that Bankrupt Tiffany of New York didn't mean any harm, being a fool of incredible dimensions. Some men would regard such a testimonial as dearly purchased. Perhaps Mr. Tiffany needs the money.

IF the portfolios of Minister to Dahomey, Timbuctoo, Swat, Hellogosh, and Jujube are vacant President Roosevelt should hand them out to the first five gentlemen that Mr. McKinley had "decided to appoint."

BLOW winds and crack your cheeks today; the yachting boys would like to play.

S. L. T.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE NINE-EIGHTH HIRED MAN

THIS is the affecting and tragic story of Lord Kitchener, Paul Kruger, and the near-sighted hired man. It would be too much to say that there is anything prophetic about it, though if the hired man be allowed to play the part of Fate or Destiny a superstitious person might find it suggestive.

The hired man declares that it is all the Cook Lady's fault and that, anyway, he is near-sighted and should not be blamed, while the Cook Lady asserts with much vehemence that if the hired man were not Irish Lord Kitchener still would be alive.

She has boiled Lord Kitchener for two days already and she has about given up hope of ever getting him tender enough to eat. The idea of really mistaking such a tough old warrior for a spring chicken is, she declares, too ridiculous to be considered.

It was embarrassing enough to have an apparently petrified fowl put on the table when some city people were dining at the farm to whom the praises of home-grown spring chicken had been often sounded, but

to discover all too late that the king of the flock had been thus vainly sacrificed was more than the Cook Lady was prepared to "stand for."

All summer long Lord Kitchener and Paul Kruger had been fighting for supremacy. The Lord was a tall and stately bird, with spotless white plumage and an immense red comb by way of crest. He was a slender, graceful creature, the pride of the barnyard and the pet of the Cook Lady.

Paul Kruger was his exact opposite in character and appearance. Where Lord Kitchener was tall and rangy, Paul Kruger was short and squat. Where the one shone resplendent in iridescent white, the other was dull in a plain gray coat. The Lord had an arched and impressive tail made up of long and beautiful feathers. Paul came to an abrupt and ungraceful termination in the rear. When Lord Kitchener greeted the rising sun his clarion call was shrill and clear, while poor Kruger's voice seemed muffled and squeaky. The Lord's heels were ornamented by a pair of long, sharp spurs. Kruger wore nothing more than a couple of blunt and heavy stumps.

Lord Kitchener knew that he was a good-looking rooster and spent much time in strutting in the sun before the eyes of his admiring harem. Meanwhile the homely gray bird

was busy scratching up grubs and adding hourly to his avoirdupois. The one was proud; the other industrious and modest.

By all the rules of poetic justice the rivalry between the two birds should have resulted in the overthrow of the high-headed and vain fowl by his plain and homely antagonist. As the good little boy in the story, who works hard, never tells a lie, and wears coats with holes in the elbows, always triumphs over his brilliant companion, who plays truant and smokes cigarets, so the big, gray rooster should have triumphed over his more elegant and vainglorious competitor. But as a matter of fact honors were even for a long time. At least once a month the Lord and Paul fought their battles all over again. From each encounter they both came off with sadly rumpled plumage and badly torn combs. The Lord, with red spots staining his white breast feathers, would stand on one leg under an elder bush and mope, while Paul sounded a husky note of victory. Next month the Lord would flap his rumpled white wings and sound defiance to all foes, while poor Kruger, looking even more commonplace and uninteresting than usual, would hide himself under the carriage-house steps and mourn his lost prestige.

Five fierce and bitter campaigns were waged between the two birds before it was finally decided that Lord Kitchener was the Cock of the Walk. That decision was only reached last month, after the Lord had won three consecutive battles and had left Paul Kruger with hardly enough gray feathers to cover his nakedness. From that time Lord Kitchener ruled undisputed over the barnyard. Nearly a hundred hens and young pullets and cockerels acknowledged his supremacy, while Paul Kruger was banished to the St. Helens of the orchard, where with half a dozen faithful followers he scratched for the infrequent worms in the tangled grass.

Every few days, by way of showing his authority and of impressing his followers with his prowess, Lord Kitchener would take a stately stroll up into the orchard preserves where the banished chieftain dragged out a miserable existence. If Kruger was within sight Lord Kitchener would start for him with his neck feathers fiercely erected and would chase the once proud Kruger down into the barnyard before the admiring eyes of his harem and would not stop until the poor old rooster had taken refuge behind

When they had been cooking for the required length of time she proceeded to investigate with a fork. One of the birds was delicately tender, the other so tough that the sharp prongs of the fork would make no impression whatever upon it. The rest of the dinner was ready and the Cook Lady was in despair. A little closer investigation of the tough chicken revealed the fact that it possessed a pair of gnarled and knotted yellow legs, on each of which an exceedingly long and sharp spur was growing. With an awful terror in her heart, the Cook Lady went out to the barn where Tom was sitting.

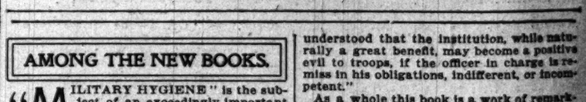
"Tom," she said, with suppressed excitement in her voice, "where did you pick these chickens?"

He took her out behind the smokehouse, and there her worst fears were realised. Lord Kitchener's bloody crest lay on the ground and all about were scattered bits of his white plumage.

"Tom," she gasped, "you've killed Lord Kitchener!"

"Well," said Tom, "didn't you tell me to kill a big one? I picked out the biggest one I could find."

Already Paul Kruger has taken the vacant place. Once more his hoarse voice sounds a challenge to all comers. Chickens have short memories. Lord Kitchener is already forgotten.



AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

"MILITARY HYGIENE" is the subject of an exceedingly important book of nearly 1,000 pages, with about 400 illustrations, by Dr. Edward L. Munson, Captain, medical department, United States army. (William Wood & Co., New York.) Save a small collection of sanitary precepts, intended for the use of officers of the line, no book, says the author, exclusively devoted to the preservation of the health of troops has been published in the English language in more than a century. For this reason many of the lessons learned by bitter experience in camp and garrison during a period in which sanitary science has made its greatest progress have been practically lost to medical officers of the present. Especially has the experience of the last few years demonstrated the need of a text book dealing directly with the sanitary problems peculiar to the military service. Its author expresses the reasonable confidence that such a book as this will be found available not only as a book of reference for medical officers in connection with their sanitary duties, but also as a practical guide to officers of the line, with respect to their care of troops over whom they have control.

The bare mention of the titles of the several chapters gives impressive support to the importance of the subject—as the selection of the recruit, his development, the march in campaign, water, the ration, military clothing and equipment, camp sites and camp, sanitary administration of the camp, posts, barracks, and hospitals, ventilation, heating and lighting, disposal of sewage and refuse, personal cleanliness of the soldier, military mortality and morbidity, diseases of the soldier, disinfection, habits of the soldier as affecting his efficiency, hygiene of hot and cold climates, hygiene of the troop ship, disposal of the dead, and sanitary inspection in the military establishment.

All these special subjects are treated with authoritative care and judicious weight. Of particular importance is the chapter on the habits of the soldier as affecting his efficiency. The views expressed in regard to the use of alcohol are deserving of especial attention. The facts stated by the author should command most serious attention on the part of the authorities as of all others who are humanely interested in our soldier-citizens. It is made extremely clear that every possible means and measure should be taken to protect the soldier from exposure to needless temptation from without, as also to fortify the individual soldier so that he shall know how and have the moral force to protect himself against vicious inclination. For one thing, a drunken Captain is pretty sure to have a drunken and disorderly company.

While the author on the whole favors the canteen—the canteen under the most careful regulation—he admits that "it should be understood that the institution, while naturally a great benefit, may become a positive evil to troops, if the officer in charge is remiss in his obligations, indifferent, or incompetent."

As a whole this book is a work of remarkable merit. It would be a capital thing if every officer in the army were required to pass an examination on it. But the subject is one of peculiar interest to a great number of intelligent readers outside the military or even the medical profession.

"The Private Life of the Sultan of Turkey," by George Dorys (D. Appleton & Co.), appears on reading to be not so much a private life of the Sultan as the private opinion of Mr. Dorys upon that potentate. The private life of such a ruler as Abdul Hamid is cannot be interesting. The details are, after a fashion, curious, but one's curiosity in that respect is easily satisfied, and there is hardly anything Mr. Dorys has to say on the subject which has not already been told quite as well in the newspapers and magazines of the last twenty-five years. He is probably quite right in setting down the Sultan as a craven to the point of monomania, treacherous, ignorant, and devoid of honor from a Christian standpoint, but his view is too close to be impartial, and all he has to say seems to be inspired by a personal grudge. Someone of more ability and a larger perspective might produce a remarkable work, not on the Sultan's private life, it is true, but upon the unique position which the empire he governs bears to Europe and Asia. A hint of this is to be found in the chapter called "Why Turkey Lives," incorporated in Meredith Townsend's readable "Europe and Asia."

Another evidence of the remarkable interest in our national history is Everett Tomlinson's "Short History of the American Revolution," completed in one volume of about 400 pages. It is in no sense a "philosophy of history," nor is it a purely military history. The author recognizes the fact that the soldiers were not the only patriots, nor the only heroes in the long and direful struggle. Equally essential was the brave, self-sacrificing, unflinching, undiscouraged part taken by the men and women left at home. The character of their part has been, the author rightly believes, too much neglected. The general reasons for the war are well stated, and that without doing injustice to the British side of the controversy. The book is attractively published by Doubleday, Page & Co., with numerous fairly good illustratins. A little more enthusiasm in the telling of the story would not have harmed the narrative.

Macmillan's "Series of Pocket American and English Classics" has been augmented by Coopers "Deerslayer," the whole of that romance being contained within the little red covers. The paper, though thin, is good, and the print is clear.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MISS ANNIE DAY TO WED MR. JAMES GAMBLE ROGERS OCT. 12.

Ceremony to Take Place in Lake Forest Presbyterian Church — Marriage of Miss Georgia Frances Seaverns to Mr. Franklin Preston Jr. — River Forest Golf Club to Give a Musical Tomorrow, Opening Series of Winter Entertainments.

At the marriage of Miss Annie Day to Mr. James Gamble Rogers on Tuesday, Oct. 12, in Lake Forest, the bride will be attended by her sisters, Mrs. Francis Farwell and Miss Julia Day, and three small nieces, Dorothy Day and Marion and Elizabeth Farwell. Mr. Lloyd Warren, Mr. Robert Huntington, Mr. Harry Mosley, Mr. George Anderson, all Eastern friends of the groom, and Mr. Corwith and Mr. William McClure will act as ushers. Mr. Hopewell Rogers will be the best man.

The wedding will be celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest at 3:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. J. K. G. McClure officiating, and the reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Day. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers will live in town, taking one of the St. James apartments on the North Side.

The wedding of Miss Georgia Frances Seaverns, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Seaverns, to Mr. Franklin Preston Jr. took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 148 Forty-sixth street. The wedding was a large one, the invitations being for the ceremony only. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus read the marriage service, assisted by the Rev. John R. Crosser. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Warren R. Bennett of Boston, acting as matron of honor, and Mr. Ernest J. Preston was the best man. The bride's gown was of white crêpe de chine, and her bouquet white roses. Mrs. Bennett wore white silk net and carried meteor roses. The decorations of the house were red and white roses. Mr. and Mrs. Preston will be at home after Nov. 1 at 148 Forty-sixth street.

Miss Henrietta Louise Geare, daughter of Mrs. William Northcote Geare, was married last evening to Mr. George Edgar Hartman, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride's parents, 53 St. Clair street, at 8:30 o'clock, by the Rev. James S. Stone. Dr. Trenchard gave the bride away. Besides Miss Marie Yates, bridesmaid, the bride was attended by three little flower girls. After a two months' wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Hartman will live at 37 Walton place.

The marriage of Miss Norma McLeod Joyce of 4801 St. Lawrence avenue and Mr. James Eugene Prentis took place yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. Fleetwood officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Charles M. Joyce of New York and Mr. Prentis is the son of the United States Consul to Martinique.

Mrs. F. S. Gorton will give a luncheon today at the Chicago Golf club at Wheaton. Tonight Mr. Babcock, Mrs. F. S. Eames, and Mr. Van Nortwick will give dinner parties at the club. There will be music this afternoon and evening. The tournament in progress is a local one.

The River Forest Golf club will give a musical at the clubhouse tomorrow evening which will be the first of its series of winter entertainments. One feature of the entertainment will be a male octet, composed of the Wesleyan Quartet and the Chicago Glee Club Quartet. The committee in charge is composed of F. W. Montgomery, W. E. Life, F. H. Ball, W. F. Quick, C. L. Williams, Zola C. Green, and H. B. Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward A. Stockton of 547 Dearborn avenue gave a dinner last evening for Miss Eagle and Mr. Bert Quan, whose marriage will take place next Wednesday.

The Arché club will hold its first meeting of the season tomorrow at 4 o'clock at Grand Boulevard Hall. A dramatic interpretation of "Monsieur Beaucaire" will be given by Miss Lelia J. Howell.

Mrs. Frederick K. Maus gave a luncheon and matinée party yesterday for Miss Mary French Field and her bridal party.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A Swedish Celebration.

The Gunnar Wennerberg Memorial Chorus honored the memory of the eminent Swedish poet and composer whose name the society bears by a concert given last evening in the Auditorium. The great hall contained an audience that filled all the boxes and seats and put a fringe of standing listeners along the edge of the foyer. That the occasion was intended to be purely Scandinavian in character was evidenced by the printing of the programs in Swedish, and by having the address by Dr. Gustaf Andreen given in that language, and all Wennerberg's compositions sung with their original texts. The intention failed not in accomplishment, for the audience was made up almost exclusively of men and women who call the great northern peninsula fatherland, but regard America as home.

The chorus which last night one heard for the first time, contains some 500 singers, and is under the directorship of John R. Ortengren. It proved a body unexpectedly competent—a choral organization to which one listened with enjoyment and satisfaction. The voices are fresh and of unusually agreeable quality, the parts are well balanced, and in precision, unanimity, and spirit, the work contains much to commend and little to condemn. It is true the music the chorus sang last night is not of a highly exacting character, being in the main more of the chorale than of the contrapuntal, polyphonic character, but the excellencies which marked the delivery of this simpler music caused one to believe that merit would not be wanting in the performance of work of a more intricate nature. Should this belief prove to be well founded, and the English text be not a stumbling block in the road of the chorus' achievement, then Chicago may with good reason congratulate itself on the possession of a new choral organization of more than ordinary abilities and of unusual promise.

The male half of the chorus is especially good. Better mannerchor singing than these men did last night is not often heard. Particularly admirable and enjoyable was their work in the stirring "Hör oss, Svea," and the finely sonorous "Sta Stark."

As regards Wennerberg's music, of which the program last evening contained ten selections, it proved to be simple, straightforward, healthy music, containing melodies that are the product of natural, honest emotion, rather than of deep scholarship, or desire for the novel or the bizarre. Strong, frank harmonic treatment is accorded these melodies, in which latter a trace, but not an especially marked one, of their creator's nationality is discoverable. It is music that is fitted to become beloved of a nation and an inherent part of a people's musical heritage.

The soloists included Mme. Ragna Linné, who sang enjoyably an attractive solo from Wennerberg's oratorio, "The Birth of Christ"; Gustaf Holmquist, a basso, possessed of a voice of more than ordinary richness and under good control; William Dahlen, a tenor, who delighted by his work in a duet with Mr. Ortengren; Mr. Ortengren, baritone; Olof Galley, basso; and Emil Larson, organist.

Denial for a Rumor.

Prompt denial was given yesterday to a report that intimated that Weber & Fields were negotiating for the possession of the Dearborn Theater. The rumor, which was of New York origin, said that the proprietors of the theater had offered the burlesquers liberal terms if they would establish here a duplicate of their existing stock company, productions to be made simultaneously.

In behalf of Henry Raeder, the proprietor of the Dearborn, Manager W. W. Tillotson declared yesterday afternoon that no offer of any description had been made, and that none would be. "There has not been as much as talk about it," he said, "and the tale is all news to us here. It is impossible also that the owners of the Schiller Building could have made such an offer, for our lease has two years longer to run. At the end of that time, moreover, we expect to renew it, and we have no intention of changing the entertainment policy of the house in the least. The story of any negotiations has not enough business sense under it. The Weber & Fields organization is unique, and its New York music hall is a unique place. A copy of the organization would be only a copy, and the public never would accept it for anything else."

Annual Disasters.

The annual wreckage of small touring companies is being reported. In some cases the sudden departure of managers is being named as the cause, and in others the public lack of interest in the offerings themselves is the reason. In either variety the woes of the less system by which any irresponsible individual can get a company together and start out "on the road." He depends upon the first receipts to pay for the expenses of beginning the trip, and when those receipts fail to come up to that mark he takes the first train back to Chicago, and leaves the persons whom he hired to get away from the wayside village in any way they can. The caricaturist does not always exaggerate. Not infrequently the stranded players walk back to town.

Within the present week three companies have met disaster at no great distance from Chicago. A company which went out to play "Hogan's Alley" was left in the lurch by its manager at Belvidere, Ill., and two burlesque companies, playing "In Gay Paris" and "The Queen of Beauty," came to grief in Pontiac, Mich., in as many days.

White List for Managers.

New York, like London, is to have a "white list" of theatrical managers. An organization calling itself the Women's Anti-Vice committee has come into existance, and its avowed purpose is to protect the chorus girl. The manager who is on the list will be there because the committee will have decided that he treats chorus girls of his company properly. Public placarding with the aim of public boycott will be the fate of the manager who does not get a certificate of high moral rating.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Reminiscence.

BY ALICE CALDWELL HEGAN.

[Copyright, 1901, by the Century Co.]

This story is from "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," a humorous volume by Miss Alice C. Hegan of Louisville, Ky. The book will be published early in October by the Century company, by whose permission this chapter is here printed. "A Reminiscence" is the companion story to "The Annexation of Cuby," published in the October number of the Century Magazine. Miss Hegan is quite a young woman, and this is her first book.

It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows along like a song,
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong.

HEN Miss Hazy was awakened early that morning by a resonant neigh at the head of her bed, she mistook it for the trump of doom. Miss Hazy's cottage, as has been said, was built on the bias in the Wiggses' side yard, and the little lean-to, immediately behind Miss Hazy's bedroom, had been pressed into service as Cuba's temporary abiding place.

After her first agonized fright, the old woman ventured to push the door open a crack and peep out.

"Chris," she said, in a tense whisper, to her sleeping nephew —"Chris, what on airth is this here hitched to our shutter?"

Chris, usually deaf to all calls less emphatic than cold water and a broomstick, raised a rumpled head from the bed clothes.

"Where at?" he asked.

"Right here!" said Miss Hazy, still in a terrified whisper, and holding fast the door, as if the specter might attempt an entrance. Chris did not stop to adjust his wooden leg, but hopped over to the door, and cautiously put an eye to the opening.

"Why, shucks, 't ain't nothin' but a hoss!" he said, in disgust, having nerved himself for nothing less than a rhinoceros, such as he had seen in the circus.

"How 'd he git there?" demanded Miss Hazy.

Chris was not prepared to say.

All through breakfast Miss Hazy was in a flutter of excitement. She had once heard of a baby being left on a doorstep, but never a horse. When the limit of her curiosity was about reached she saw Mrs. Wiggs coming across the yard carrying a bucket. She hastened to meet her.

"Mornin'," called Mrs. Wiggs, brightly, in spite of her night's vigil; ain't we got a fine hoss?"

Miss Hazy put the ash barrel between herself and the animal, and hazarded a timid inspection, while Mrs. Wiggs made explanations, and called attention to Cuba's fine points.

"Can't you come in an' take a warm?" asked Miss Hazy, as she concluded.

"Well, I b'lieve I will," said Mrs. Wiggs. "I ain't been over fer quite a spell. The children kin clean up, bein' it 's Saturday." From 7 to 9 in the morning were the favorite calling hours in the Cabbage Patch.

Mrs. Wiggs chose the chair which had the least on it, and leaned back, smiling affably as she remarked: "We're used to hosses; this here's the second one we 've had."

"My!" said Miss Hazy, "you muster been well to do!"

"Yes," continued Mrs. Wiggs, "we was —up to the time of the fire. Did I ever tell you 'bout how Jim brought our other hoss to town?"

Miss Hazy had heard the story a number of times, but she knew the duties of a hostess.

"I it was this away," went on Mrs. Wiggs, drawing her chair closer to the fire, and preparing for a good, long talk. "You see, me an' the children was comin' on the steam car train, but ther' wasn't no way to git the hoss here, 'ceptin' fer somebody to ride him. Course Jim said he'd do it. Poor Jim, always ready to do the hard part!" She paused to wipe her eyes on her apron, and Miss Hazy wept in sympathy.

"Never min', Miss Wiggs, don't cry. Go on an' tell me what you done next."

"Well," said Mrs. Wiggs, swallowing the lump in her throat, "Jim said he'd go. He never had been to the city, an' he was jes' a little shaver, but I knowed I could trust him."

"I don't see how you could stand to risk it!" exclaimed Miss Hazy.

"O, I reckon whatever you got to do, you kin do. I did n' see no other way; so one mornin' I put a old fo' patch quilt over the hoss, tied a bucket of oats on behin', an' fixed some vittles fer Jim, an' started 'em off. It was a forty-mile ride to the city, so I calkerlated to start Jim so 's he 'd git to Dr. White's 'bout nightfall."

"Dr. White was your old doctor, wasn't he?" prompted Miss Hazy.

"Yes'm, he used to 'tend Mr. Wiggs before we shoved over into Bullit County. You know, Mr. Wiggs was a widow man when I married him. He had head trouble. Looked like all his inflictions gethered together in that head of his'n. He uster go into reg'lar transoms!"

Miss Hazy was awe-struck, but more dreadful revelations were to follow.

"I guess you knew I killed him," continued Mrs. Wiggs, calmly. "The doctor an' ever'body said so. He was jes' gitten over typhoid, an' I give him pork an' beans. He was a wonderful man! Kept his senses plump to the end. I remember his very las' words. I was settin' by him, waitin' fer the doctor to git there, an' I kep' sayin', 'O, Mr. Wiggs! You don't think you are dyin', do you?' an' he answered up jes' as natural an' fretful-like, 'Good lan', Nancy! How do I know? I ain't never died before.' An' them was the very las' words he ever spoke.

"Was he a church member, Miss Wiggs?" inquired Miss Hazy.

"Well, no, not exactly," admitted Mrs. Wiggs, reluctantly. "But he was what you might say a well-wisher. But, as I was tellin' you, Dr. White was a old friend, an' I pinned a note on Jim's coat tellin' who he was an' where he was goin', an' I knowed the doctor would have a eye on him when he got as fur as Smithville. As fer the rest of the trip, I wasn't so certain. The only person I knowed in the city was Pete Jenkins, an' if there was one man in the world I didn't have no use fer it was Pete. But when I don't like folks I try to do somethin' nice fer 'em. Seems like that's the only way I kin weed out my meanness. So I jes' ses to Jim, 'You keep on astin' till you git to No. 6 Injun House, an' then you ast fer Pete Jenkins. You tell him,' ses I, 'you are Hiram Wiggs' boy, an' as long as he done so much harm to yer pa, mebbe he'd be glad to do a good turn by you, an' keep you and the hoss fer the night till yer ma comes fer you.' Well, Jim started off, lookin' mighty little settin' up on that big hoss, an' I waved my apron long as I could; then I hid behin' a tree to keep him from seein' me cry. He rode all that day, an' 'bout sundown he come to Dr. White's. Pore little feller, he was so tired an' stiff he couldn't hardly walk, but he tied the hoss to the post an' went 'round to the back door an' knocked real easy. Mrs. White come to the door an' ses, real cross, 'No, doctor ain't here,' an' slammed it shut agin. I ain't meanin' to blame her; mebbe her bread was in the oven or her baby cryin', or somethin', but seems to me I couldn't have treated a dog that a-way!

"Pore Jim, he dragged out to the road agin, an' set there beside the hoss, not knowin' what to do nex'. Night was a-comin' on, he hadn't had no supper, an' he was dead beat. By an' by he went to sleep, an' didn't know nothin' till somebody shuck his shoulder an' ses, 'Get up from here! What you doin' sleepin' here in the road?' Then he went stumblin' 'long, with somebody holdin' his arm, an' he was took into a big, bright room, an' the doctor was lookin' at him an' astin' him questions. An' Jim said he never did know what he answered, but it must 'a' been right, fer the doctor grabbed holt of his hand an' ses: 'Bless my soul! It's little Jimmy Wiggs, all the way from Curryville!'

"Then they give him his supper, an' Mrs. White ses: 'Where'll he sleep at, doctor? There ain't no spare bed.' Then Jim ses the doctor frowned like ever'thin' an' ses: 'Sleep? Why, he'll sleep in the bed with my boys, an' they orter be proud to have sech a plucky bedfeller!'

"Jim never did fergit them words; they meant a good deal more to him than his supper.

"Early the nex' mornin' he started out agin, the doctor pointin' him on the way. He didn't git into the city till 'long 'bout four o'clock, an' he ses he never was so mixed in all his life. All my children was green about town; it made ever' one of 'em sick when they first rode on the street cars, an' Europena was skeered to death of the newsboys, 'cause she thought they called 'Babies' 'stid of 'Papers.' Jim kep' right on the main road, like he was tole to, but things kep' a-happenin' 'round him so fast, he said he couldn't do no more 'n jes' keep out the way. All of a suddint a ice wagon come rattlin' up behin' him. It was runnin' off, an' 'fore he knowed it a man hit it in the head an' veered it 'round towards him. Jim said his hoss turned a clean somerset, an' he was th'owed up in the air, an'——"

"Ma!" called a shrill voice from the Wiggses' porch. "Australia's in the rain barrel!"

Mrs. Wiggs looked exasperated. "I never was havin' a good time in my life that one of my children didn't git in that rain barrel!"

"Well, go on an' finish," said Miss Hazy, to whom the story had lost nothing by repetition.

"Ther' ain't much more," said Mrs. Wiggs, picking up her bucket. "Our hoss had two legs an' his neck broke, but Jim never had a scratch. A policeman took him to No. 6 Injun House, an' Pete Jenkins jes' treated him like he'd been his own son. I was done cured then an' there fer my feelin' 'gainst Pete."

"Ma!" again came the warning cry across the yard.

"All right, I'm comin'! Good-by, Miss Hazy; you have a eye to Cuby till we git our shed ready. He ain't as sperited as he looks."

And, with a cordial handshake, Mrs. Wiggs went cheerfully away to administer chastisement to her erring offspring.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

Copyright, 1901, by the Marquis de Fontenoy.

QUEEN WILHELMINA of Holland never under any circumstances makes use of a closed carriage excepting at night. No matter whether it is cold or not, whether it snows, rains, or storms, she invariably drives about in an open equipage in full view of her subjects, accustomed thereto from her infancy by her mother, who trained her in the most admirable manner for her mission as a constitutional sovereign.

She is usually accompanied by a lady-in-waiting as sole escort, and although she is a warm hearted woman, yet she is mindful of the dignity of her position. Thus the other day when she met an officer while out driving, who happened to be the brother of her lady-in-waiting, she returned his military salute with a most gracious smile and inclination of the head. But noticing that her companion had waved her hand in a familiar way to her brother she frowned and exclaimed coldly: "I should be much obliged to you, my dear, if you would avoid these little family effusions when you have the honor to accompany me."

True, after she reached home the Queen endeavored by every means in her power to atone for the chagrin to which she had subjected her attendant, and amongst other things presented her with a handsome piece of jewelry. But the lady, while restored to favor, is not likely to forget the lesson which she has received or even to render herself again guilty of such a breach of etiquette.

The Queen is jealous of her prerogatives, as she showed at the time of the trip to Europe of old President Kruger. It was she alone to whom belonged the initiative of placing a Dutch man-of-war at his disposal for the journey, and when the Ministers, assembled in Cabinet council, ventured to question the policy of this move, pointing out to her that it might cause complications with foreign powers, notably with England, she exclaimed sharply:

"The constitution invests me with the supreme command of the navy, as well as of the army, and, as far as they are concerned, my Ministers have no other duty than to insure the prompt execution of my orders."

The Ministers looked at one another in dismay, offered no further objections, and fulfilled her directions, with the result that the cruiser Gelderland was dispatched to Delagoa Bay to embark President Kruger and to bring him to Europe.

The young Queen, in addition to her private secretary's department, has organized a sort of private political chancellery, which is entrusted with the duty of making a brief explanatory report of every document submitted to her for signature. She absolutely declines to sign any paper unless she has a sort of "precis," containing the necessary information about the matter for which her sign manual is required. If the report appears to her to be inadequate she asks for further data, and, if necessary, even summons Ministers or experts to her presence in order to obtain the fullest kind of explanation. Not only her Ministers but likewise every official of the Dutch government service, know this, and the result is that in the hope of avoiding all unnecessary delay every one endeavors to make the matter in question as clear and as concise as possible.

This is a lesson which she learned from the late Queen Victoria. The latter as a young girl, about a year after her succession to the throne, affixed her signature to a document, which she had not carefully read, but which had been submitted to her by one of her most trusted Cabinet Ministers. She found to her dismay afterwards that she had given her sanction to a measure that was destined to render her extremely unpopular and of which she thoroughly disapproved. From that time forth she made it a strict rule never to sign anything without having read it, realizing that her sign manual was often sufficient to endow a mere ministerial order with the force of a full-fledged law, and no matter how large the number of documents submitted to her—they averaged about 200 a day from one year's end to the other—she at no time neglected to observe this principle.

Queen Wilhelmina, unlike several other European sovereigns, can leave her dominions when she likes, and is at no time obliged to remain in her kingdom. In this respect she is more fortunate than, for instance, the young ruler of Spain and his mother, the Queen Regent, who cannot leave the peninsula without previously obtaining a full-fledged permission from the national legislature. The only obligation placed upon Queen Wilhelmina in this respect is that of spending a minimum of ten days each year at Amsterdam, which is the real metropolis, The Hague being merely the seat of the government. Thanks to this freedom she has traveled extensively, mostly incognito, in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, England, and France.

Contrary to what has been asserted, the Queen does not care for music, or, in fact, for any kind of art, her tastes being more in the direction of the exact sciences, of mathematics, chemistry, etc.

Prior to her marriage she was in the habit of invariably taking her meals alone with her mother. But since she has become the wife of Prince Henry the three ladies and the three gentlemen-in-waiting invariably lunch and dine with the royal couple at the same table. The Prince sits opposite to the Queen, just as the Emperor Napoleon III. and Empress Eugénie were wont to do, the etiquette in this respect differing from some of the older courts of Europe, where, in default of foreign guests of sovereign rank, the monarch and consort sit side by side, while it is the principal dignitaries of the court who sit vis-a-vis.

Queen Wilhelmina is a woman of much too strong character to care much for what may be described as the frivolities of dress. Her favorite color is white, even her riding habits being of that hue, and her only luxuries are laces and furs. Of the latter she has probably the finest collection in all Europe, and she looks remarkably well in them when skating and sleighing during the long Dutch winters. The jewels which she wears are few in number, but they are superb.

I may add that she has inherited from her father, as well as from her mother, a marked tendency to embonpoint, and it is probable that if she lives to old age she will become even stouter than the late Queen Victoria. She is quite fond of dancing, and during her sojourns at The Hague she gives a number of teas, at which there is dancing—evening entertainments, after dinner, officially described as "thes dansants," and to which the women go, not in court dress, but in ordinary décolleté dinner gowns, and the men in the ordinary black evening dress and white ties. Uniforms for the men and court trains and feathers for the women are only worn at the grand state ball given at The Hague each winter, and likewise the annual state banquet and reception given by her Majesty during the winter in honor of the foreign envoys accredited to the court of The Hague.

Prince Henry, by the by, is living down altogether his unpopularity in the land of his adoption. He has introduced many improvements and reforms at the Dutch court, and as he is apparently rendering the young Queen happy and showing himself to be a good husband the Dutch people feel kindly disposed towards him.

VENICE IRON WORK IN SCHOOL.

Pupils of Tilden Building to Receive Instruction in Novel Branch of Manual Training.

Students of the Tilden school will receive instruction in Venetian iron work as a novel branch of manual training. They will make wire mats, Venetian lamps, pipe racks, and other articles for use and ornament. The means for conducting the work is being supplied by R. T. Crane. The object is to teach the boys originality in their work and to let the tasks with hammers, binders, and rivets be productive of a finished article of some value.

Baptist Theological Union Meets.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Theological union was held yesterday afternoon at the University of Chicago. Jesse A. Baldwin was made President of the union and Francis W. Parker Vice President. John D. Rockefeller was reelected to fill his office of Vice President. Dr. W. M. Lawrence was made President of the Board of Trustees of the theological college of the University of Chicago and Jesse A. Baldwin, Francis W. Parker, Frank Llewellyn, and the Rev. B. A. Greene were elected trustees.

REALTY IN TRACTION FIGHT

BOARD APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO ACT WITH COMMISSION.

Car Line Problem Considered of Sufficient Moment to Justify the Services of Real Estate Dealers as an Aid to the City's Representatives—Decided to Fight the Ordinance Which Calls for Garbage Cans—Address on Constitutional Convention.

The Real Estate board took a hand in the street railway franchise extension question yesterday, and after a general discussion decided to appoint a special committee of five to cooperate with the Street Railway commission with the purpose of securing a fair settlement of the question.

The garbage can ordinance, which is designed to compel owner or agent to furnish these articles also came up for discussion, and the board was instructed to employ counsel and defend any suit brought against any member of the board for refusing to comply with the terms of the ordinance.

The franchise question was brought up by R. E. Ismond, who moved that a special committee be appointed. George L. Warner suggested that it might be better to wait until it should become clear the companies were to seek an extension of their franchises. George Birkhoff Jr. expressed the opinion that the street railway companies were anxious enough to have the franchises extended and that their other claim was largely a "bluff." He approved the appointment of the committee.

Welcomes the Question.

J. B. Galloway expressed gratification that the question had again come up after three years' slumbering. He said he believed the board should have had a committee to consider this matter for a long time past. He said there was no greater question before the people of Chicago and it demanded fair, equitable settlement.

Mr. Warner objected to the statement that the board had not treated the question fairly and declared such a statement should not go on record.

V. H. Surghnor said the railroads undoubtedly were entitled to fair treatment as well as the people of Chicago, and that 80 or 100 of them should not be crowded into a space fitted for no more than fifty people.

President Dietrich was instructed to appoint the committee of which he is to be a member.

Looking to Foreign Fields.

R. E. Ismond, in submitting the report of the Industrial Location committee, spoke encouragingly of the outlook. In speaking of the results of his trip abroad, in which he visited many factories in England and on the continent, he expressed the opinion that there was a fair prospect of securing the location in Chicago of a number of industries, especially metal manufactories.

A special committee was appointed to cooperate with other bodies in furthering river improvement plans, as follows: J. L. Gage, George Birkhoff Jr., Eugene H. Fishburn, William A. Bond, S. S. Greeley, and Joseph Downey.

It was announced that at the dinner of the board on Oct. 12, Speaker Sherman would deliver an address on the question of a constitutional convention.

The Northwestern elevated road is to build one-story brick stations at 1940 South Fortieth avenue, 968 South California avenue, 948 South Homan avenue, 933 Clifton Park avenue, and 943 South Kedzie avenue. The total cost will be $12,000.

TRUST DEEDS PUT ON RECORD.

Two Documents Placed on File, Each Being Controlled by Graded Interest Plan.

Two trust deeds of $58,000 and $27,000 respectively were filed yesterday, both with graded interest rates, the maximum at 6 per cent. In the former Isaac N. Hardin and wife deed acreage property between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, Calumet River and Hyde Lake, to Jesse A. Baldwin, in trust, to secure the loan. The latter was given by A. S. Davis and H. J. Harwich to E. F. Bailey as part purchase money of the premises at the northeast corner of La Salle and Twenty-third streets.

OFFICERS OF EASTERN STAR.

Grand Chapter of the State Names Leaders for the Ensuing Year.

Officers were elected yesterday by the Illinois Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star as follows:

Grand Matron—Mrs. Edna C. Wilcox of St. Charles.

Grand Patron—Alexander G. Hug of Chicago.

Associate Grand Matron—Mrs. Mary Goddard, Mount Carmel.

Associate Grand Patron—Edmund Jackson, Fulton.

Grand Secretary—Mrs. Mate L. Chester, Chicago.

Grand Treasurer—Sue E. Heath, Champaign.

Grand Conductress—Mary R. Ingraham, Quincy.

Associate Grand Conductress—Kate A. Heath.

Directors for three years are: Lottie J. Wiley, Chicago, and Sadie B. Morrison, Ransey. For two years: Alonzo M. Eager, Chicago, and May Chapman, Vienna. For one year: Sarah B. Haggard, Austin.

ROTHSCHILD & CO. OPEN TODAY.

Clear Up the Fire Wreck of Two Weeks Ago and Again Are Ready to Receive Customers.

After two weeks' struggle with the wreck caused by a fire, A. M. Rothschild & Co. will open their store to the public today. During the two weeks in which the great building was closed an army of clerks and other employés has been engaged bringing order out of the chaotic interior. At 9 o'clock this morning the doors will be opened and nearly 3,000 clerks will be present to wait on the customers. In the center of the building will be a reminder of the recent disaster. It is a whitewashed partition inclosed on four sides. This is where the greatest damage was caused, and no attempt has been made to straighten it out. But it will not interfere with traffic. The rest of the building has been cleaned and partly repainted, obliterating all evidences of the fire.

SAMUEL M. CHASE MARRIED.

Chicago Man Weds Miss Etta Elizabeth Ford at Concord, N. H., and Will Make Home in This City.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Samuel M. Chase, a son of Mr. Horace G. Chase of Chicago, was married in Hopkinton tonight to Miss Etta Elizabeth Ford of Providence, R. I. The ceremony was performed in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Thomas J. Drumm. Following the ceremony in the church a reception was held at the summer home of the groom's father. The newly married couple will reside in Chicago.

Former Chicago Girl Weds.

Woodstock, Ill., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Miss Bessie Wright was married to Frederick Copeland at her home in this city this evening. The bride is the only daughter of the late Robert Wright, formerly of Chicago.

Central W. C. T. U. Meets Today.

The first meeting of the season of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held today at 10 a. m. in Willard Hall, when reports of the work accomplished during the summer will be presented.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago, unless otherwise noted:

	Age.
Theodore Wild, Emilie L. Freund	27—18
Albert Semmons, Henrietta Rose	30—21
George W. Cooper, Magdalene Ethen	33—26
Oscar F. Lengacher, Eleanor F. Fehn	37—25
Henry Lemke, Louise Kruse, Blue Island	34—38
Bert Gardner, Queen Kendall, Chicago Heights, Ill.	26—20
Franklin W. Preston, Georgiana F. Seaverns	28—23
Joseph Wagner, Mae Dowling	25—22
William J. Gundlock, Abbie Kelly	38—25
Oscar Gross, Margaret E. Foetscher, Joliet, Ill.	25—27
Joseph H. Bick, Agnes Gruss, Joliet, Ill.	21—19
Louis Schmidt, Amelia Klingenberg, Hanover, Ill.	27—18
William D. Robertson, Beatrice E. A. Douglass, Joliet, Ill.	27—28
Albert J. Schick, Bertha Adler	29—25
Wesley Frels, Mollie McPall	25—20

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Thomas Ryan, Mamie Bannon	25—27
Pasqual di Mardo, Anna Minardo	21—18
Charles Schwartz, Emma Green, Peoria, Ill.	22—21
Antony Hornow, Elsie Hollinger	21—21
Frank Ogrodowski, Julyanna Meger	27—21
James Varinek, Anna Tasak	21—18
Stanislav Ryvorcy, Katherina Frylik	21—21
Fred Rutz, Susie Dornbecher, Blue Island, Ill.	21—19
Edwin W. Linton, Edith M. Robinson	21—21
Josef Chocki, Teresa Kubitzal	20—20
Andrew Woods, Bertrade Peterson	24—21
Patrick B. Flanagan, Louise Vandervoort, Hanover, Canada	28—28
Irvin Jones, Minnie Wakenpa	21—19
Richard W. Hudson, Bernetta M. Harbaugh	25—24
Henry Reikl, Johanna Burk	26—21
Harry Brenza, Anna M. Brien, St. Louis, Mo.	21—20
Richard C. McWhorter, Helen A. Hawkins	41—33
John Markman, Nellie C. Wenham	21—20
Roy Barker, Martha Ryonearsana, Momence, Ill.	21—21
Floris J. Allen, Mary E. Thompson	29—25
Peter De Cook, Mary S. Van Der Brock	25—20
Frederick A. Hennines, Ida Boshke	21—20
Albin Nelson, Hanna Tzamtzma	24—21
Frederick S. Hopkinson, Katherine Evalyn Gary	25—24
George Glanday, Sarah Jordan	29—20
Emil Berg, Bessie Keat	27—19
Andrzy Bilowski, Pauline Swiaskowska	21—20
Claude Cotton, Myrtle Ray, Clarke City, Ill.	21—21
Carleton W. Brown, Maud F. Johnstone	24—20
Oliver La Plante, Bertha Blander	21—20
Jan Jarecki, Mary Piszek	29—20
Rudolph C. Schwartz, Edith Butterfield	25—19
Alfred W. Hanson, Thora Agnes Maria Mohr	27—25
Robert T. Ainton, Matilda Gunn	28—27
James Williams, Lucinda Boone	25—20
William E. Jenson, Katherine C. Banks	25—25
Peter Cirtis, Mary O'Gorman	25—20
Clark W. Thompson, Marguerite A. Gedge	27—25
Joseph A. Lundquist, Elsa E. Rosenquist	27—24
Frank Misek, Josefa Mitera	21—20
John Swarstad, Jennie Bordewich	23—20
William M. Schutts, Clara Heintz	20—20
Carlos S. Cook, Clara M. Allaire	27—20
Guy Hunter, Martha Gessler	21—20
Cornelius I. Short, Ella Dorsey Ward	22—20
J. Cesar Krooscheel, Helena Klinkel	24—22
William Fendt, Emma Peters	23—23
Cornelius Howard, Annie Healey	28—25
Theodore Meyer, Dora Wasson	19—19
Edwin O'Hohmann, Rybell Johnson	21—18
John Bergund, Penelope Constable, Waukegan, Ill.	34—28
Aurelius Parenti, Celesta Genovese	21—18
Charles E. Hausser, Margaret L. Clemens	29—27
William J. Bulow, Cora Lange	26—26
Antoine Canar Jr., Anna Meyer	21—20
Louis Durinser, Katie Vendervaud	27—23
Melville Handley, Edith Beardsley	26—20
David B. Mills, Mary Merrill	34—30
Max Wagner, Susanna Callag	41—30
Michael Burke, Anna McFadden	21—21
Jacob F. Walter, Mary Murphy	29—21
William Hawkins, Sarah Schmidt	36—22
William Rosenthal, Ella Boyer	25—21
William Rand, Emily Koehler	21—18
Henry J. Ivins, Ruth J. McLucas	21—18
John A. Claus, Lillie Carey	21—20
James Carr, Tillie Kelcummin	21—19
Henry Healey, Mattie Mountain	21—19

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1901:

Premises 5826 and 5828 Calumet-av, 58x153, incumbrance $12,000, Sept. 16 [Lucy D. Green to Edward E. Todd] $20,000

Wentworth-av., s e cor 51st-st., w f, 26x 126 1-8. Oct. 1 [Geo. Z. Kelly et al., by M. in C., to Susie Cahn] 10,200

Berkeley-av., 75 n of 44th-st., w f, 24x126, Sept. 26 [James R. Hobbs to Mattie E. Kurtz] 12,500

Indiana-st., 125 w of Franklin, n f, 50x100, Oct. 1 [M. J. Taylor et al., quitclaims to S. G. Taylor and son] 12,000

Oakley-av., 50 s of Kinzie-st., e f, 97½x 124½, incumbrance $6,000, Sept. 30 [Wm. P. Worth to Garden City Fuel Co.] 12,500

Indiana-av., 125 s of 42d-st., e f, 25x175, Sept. 20 [Wm. C. Lange to Jeremiah W. Dowd] 9,000

Western-av., 230 s of Flournoy-st., w f, 26x 125, incumbrance $5,000, Oct. 1 [C. R. Erwin Jr. to Friedericka Volts] 9,000

Harrison-st., 50 w of Hoyne-av., s f, 22x 100, Sept. 28 [F. Voltz et al. to Gideon L. Erwin Jr.] 7,500

Kenmore-av., 175 s of Buena, w f, 25x180, incumbrance $3,500, Sept. 30 [A. Roback to Ernst P. Jummel] 6,500

Eggleston-av., 125 s of 71st-st., e f, 25x129, Sept. 20 [F. A. Jones et al., by M. in C., to Isabella S. Mead] 5,200

Eggleston-av., 150 s of 71st-st., e f, 25x129, Sept. 20 [same to same] 5,200

Premises 2032 Prairie-av., 24x126, July 10 [L. C. Hall et al. to Henry J. Wallingford] 5,500

Trumbull-av., 225 n of 18th-st., w f, 25x125, Sept. 30 [J. J. Mahoney to Kate Cline] 5,000

Peoria-st., 331 n of 12th, w f, 24x100, Sept. 26 [G. Priedlander to David Stern and Max Peller] 5,000

Congress-st., 220 e of S. Kildare, e f, 88x 124, April 22,

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RELIABLE MINING STOCKS—
offer for PERMANENT INVESTMENTS the following stocks. Each are such as I have personally invested in and are FIRST-CLASS. All but the two low-priced ones will soon be dividend payers, and these have wonderfully good showings for future values.

	Price per share.	Limits.	Par value.
Manhattan Nevada...	$ 7.50	5,000 shares	$10
Imperial, Utah cons...	7.50	5,000 shares	10
Uintah, Utah	7.50	5,000 shares	10
Majestic, Utah	7.50	5,000 shares	10
Log Cabin, Ontario ...	.10	100,000 shares	1
White Horse, Ariz	.35	20,000 shares	1
Salt Lake, Ontario...	10.00	1,000 shares	10
L. Kinley Mining & Smelting Co. (Mrs. McKinley property)...	1.00	100,000 shares	1

Any stocks offered by me are "GILT-EDGE" and have been considered investments not only safe, but the future values assured.

B. W. GOODRELL, Mining Broker,
196 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Write for prospectus of above properties. Telephone Main 2879.

NOT THE DOLLAR AT 99c,
BUT THE PENNY AT 100%, MAKES THE FORTUNE.

$25, $50, or $100 means $250, $500, or $1,000 within one year if judiciously invested in good oil stock.

The gushing, flowing Texas gusher is almost unlimited. We are selling the stock of one of the strongest oil companies in Texas. It owns the finest oil lands in Texas, and its property is destined to have more gushers than any company in the field.

We guarantee a gusher within sixty days on Spindle Top, where the company's first well is now nearing completion, or all moneys subscribed for stock will be refunded.

You run no risk, you take no chances. It is not a speculation. Every dollar of your money is returned if the syndicate has not a gusher within sixty days. If they have a gusher the value of your investment is many times multiplied and large dividends are a certainty.

The officers of this trust company have repeatedly personally visited and thoroughly inspected the Texas oil fields, and have carefully investigated all the properties and know wherein they speak, and can furnish reliable information to inquirers.

For particulars call or address Stock Department.
FIDELITY TRUST & INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Rookery Block, 109 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

THE SEABOARD CONSOLIDATED OIL CO.
(of California)
offers to the public AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE investment in its stock, now being sold at 25c per share, par value $1, fully paid and non-assessable. Subscriptions now being sold at 25c per share.

700 FEET AND IN OIL SAND.

Which is a POSITIVE indication of A LARGE BODY OF OIL BELOW, which, when struck, will AT ONCE advance the price of the stock, so increase many fold. The President of the company is Robert Lee Bradford, late Sheriff of Cook County, Ill., and Treasurer of the Union Stock-Yard and Transit Co., Chicago, which guarantees to the investor an honest and capable management of the stockholders' interest.

Subscriptions for shares, $25 buys 100 shares. Call at our office for full information or write for prospectus. Make all remittances to

ROANOKE INVESTMENT COMPANY,
T 520, Marquette Bldg.,
Chicago.

OUR BUSINESS IS TO DEVELOP OUR PATENTS and put them on the market in practical mechanical shape, and then sell a controlling interest in each one to suitable parties.

The latest device we have and one we have thus far brought to perfection. A new type of steam engine. We have given two years of steady experimenting to the actual working out of the product is now operating an automobile with the engine.

It is in many ways superior to the ordinary type of reciprocating engine now in common use for the same purpose, being free from dead centers, friction, no vibration, reversible, dust-proof case, no dead center, simple positive oiling, uses steam expansively, and is economical in construction. Address F K 324, Tribune office.

BUY THE DOLLAR AT 99c,
BUT THE PENNY AT 100%, MAKES THE FORTUNE.

$25, $50, or $100 means $250, $500, or $1,000 within one year if judiciously invested in good oil stock.

The gushing, flowing Texas gusher is almost unlimited. We are selling the stock of one of the strongest oil companies in Texas. It owns the finest oil lands in Texas, and its property is destined to have more gushers than any company in the field.

We guarantee a gusher within sixty days on Spindle Top, where the company's first well is now nearing completion, or all moneys subscribed for stock will be refunded.

You run no risk, you take no chances. It is not a speculation. Every dollar of your money is returned if the syndicate has not a gusher within sixty days. If they have a gusher the value of your investment is many times multiplied and large dividends are a certainty.

The officers of this trust company have repeatedly personally visited and thoroughly inspected the Texas oil fields, and have carefully investigated all the properties and know wherein they speak, and can furnish reliable information to inquirers.

For particulars call or address Stock Department.
FIDELITY TRUST & INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Rookery Block, 109 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FIRST-CLASS ROOM—BY young man on North Side, somewhere between Lincoln Park, Dearborn-av., and Oak-st; private family preferred. Address D. MILAR JR., cor. So. Water and Michigan-av.

BOARD—LADY AND TWO CHILDREN, 12 AND 14, desire board and rooms; permanent; Lincoln Park preferred; private family preferred. Address E 316, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY REFINED GENTLEMAN; FOND of society, a furnished room with or without board, in private family; state terms. E 317.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITH LAVATORY ON South Side, by a young couple. Address E 307, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOM—SOUTH SIDE, BY LADY employed; use of parlor to entertain friends evenings; reference given. E 351, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOM—WHERE he can have quiet; will give part cash. particulars and price. Address E 352, Tribune office.

BOARD—COMFORTABLE HOME FOR AGED gentleman; location; terms. F T 22, Tribune.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR FINE FOLDING bed, 15. 668 Cleveland-av.

20 RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, to gentlemen, in strictly private family of two; all conveniences; Michigan-av., near 22d-st; bath, gas and reutired. Address L E 157, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 25TH-ST.—Very pleasant, light, nicely located furnished room, suitable for gentleman; private. Address H. 553, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, first floor; modern improvements; convenient to Ill. Central and cable. Call Cafe, 3527 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—9 CHOICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS; gas range, bath, and steam. 4749 Calumet-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED ROOMS, THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st., one block south of Auditorium; fine location.

TO RENT—3000 INDIANA-AV., FLAT 16—NICELY furnished front room; bay window; elevator; also single room; steam heat.

TO RENT—$10 $10 $10 FINE ROOMS, HOUSEKeeping privileges. 6053 Harvard-av.

TO RENT—3210 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FLAT 7 —Furnished rooms; steam, hot water, bath.

TO RENT—ROOMS; USE OF GAS RANGE; steam heat; trouble $25 41st-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, one or two gentlemen. 4328 Berkeley-av.

TO RENT—3627 MICHIGAN-AV., DOUBLE AND single front room; steam heat.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FRONT, STEAM HEATED, to refined gentleman at once. 3141 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2923 INDIANA-AV., ROOMS; board optional; private family.

West Side.

TO RENT—722 VAN BUREN-ST., 2D FLAT—7 large, light rooms; gas and bath. Keys with owner, S. Horan-av., rear 722 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—461 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEWLY furnished rooms, single or en suite; handsome residence; all conveniences.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, PRIVATE family. Apply 619 Washington-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM IN PRIVATE family; modern. 239 La Salle-av., 1 flat 3, second floor.

TO RENT—361 E. SUPERIOR-ST., BEAUTIFUL front rooms, single or en suite; steam heat, phone.

TO RENT—494 DEARBORN-AV., WELL FURnished single and double rooms; steam heat.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM; ALSO SINgle; telephone; reasonable. 455 Elm-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS—SPECIAL GRADED LIST, rooms in desirable parts of the city. Betah Co., 634 New York Life. Established 1867. Cent. 3507.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT breakfast, by a gentleman, one fair sized room or two smaller rooms; would prefer to furnish; South Side preferred. Address E 290, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple, two to four unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; south of 39th-st. and east of Vincennes-av.; price about $10 month. E 325, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, 2 furnished rooms or large front room and alcove, with or without board; must be well heated and west of Robey-st. Address E 328, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE ROOMS, FURnished, light housekeeping; in refined family; good locality; North Side. 1862, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN HYDE PARK by two young men. Address E 412, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—17 AND 19 E. 46TH-ST., NEWLY decorated 10-room houses, near I. C. and electric; hardwood floors, bath, gas, steam heat; $40 and $45. Inducements. Other locations; low rent. ROBERT F. SHANKLIN & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4237 WOODLAWN-AV., MODERN 2 story stone front house of 10 rooms, heated by hot water, hardwood finish, open plumbing, gas range, and all modern; barn in rear. MEAD & COE, 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4319 BERKELEY-AV., 3 STORY 10 room brick house; hwd. floors and finish; first-class condition; $40. Key on premises. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 143 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT — MICHIGAN-AV. — COR. 2187.—8-story and basement stone front, suitable for dressmaker, ladies' tailor, milliner, or other business. HONORE BROS., 1102 Marquette Building.

TO RENT—4736 LAKE-AV., KENWOOD, 9-R. modern house, completely furnished; overlooking lake; steam and trolley cloors; $60.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE, MODERN RESIdence, large lot; $6,000.
CHARLES L. SCHAAR, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD, FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 rooms; 49th-st., near Greenwood-av. Address E 288, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4221 ELLIS-AV., 10-ROOM BRICK house, furnace, with nat. gas, $55.
J. S. SHEARER & CO., 4255 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—1511 WABASH-AV., 11-RM. HOUSE, $30. JOHN GOLDMAN, 218 La Salle, R. 707.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOME, MODERN EVERY respect; $50 right party. Call 'phone 1701 Calumet

TO RENT—TWO OF THE NICEST HOUSES IN Kenwood. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

TO RENT—LARGE 10-ROOM HOUSE: NICE porch; large yard. 3200 50th-st.

TO RENT—4027 WASHINGTON-AV.: RENT $100 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—10-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE. 3788 Forest-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM RESIDENCE; 3 OAKLAND Crescent, at 41st and Ellis; open for inspection.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM DWELLING, furnace and every convenience, overlooking Douglas Park; 12th-st. or Ogden-av. cars. 414 South California-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE—MODERN STONE FRONT, 9 rooms; near south end Lincoln Park; steam heat supplied at my expense and attendance; also hot water; bath; electric light, gas range, etc. Apply renting office, 681 Wells-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, ASTOR AND BELLEVUE-pl.; kitchen on 1st floor; steam h., 12 rms.; barn; $75-$90. B. HONORE, 14, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—126 PINE-ST.—9-ROOM MODERN house; $40 per month.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—115 EVANSTON-AV., FINE 9-ROOM house, furnace heat; $30.
ROBERT F. SHANKLIN & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUENA PARK—9-ROOM HOUSE, furnished; best location. Address E 286, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED — TO RENT — FROM OWNERS. House and flats, south of the South Side; have more applicants than we can supply.
BALDWIN & BARAW CO.,
228 31st-st. 'Phone So. 11.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 10 TO 20 ROOM RESIdence or flat building in Englewood suitable for sanitarium. Address E 387, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE ON South Side, east of Cottage Grove; give lowest terms. Address E 406, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS.
38TH-ST., BET. GRAND-BLVD. AND VINCENNES-AV., new 7 and 8 room, large and light; the most elegantly appointed apartments in Chicago; large reception halls, magnificent decorations, finished in various hardwoods; large lawn in front, rear, and side; sideboards, hall trees, refrigerators; south, front.
VINCENNES-AV., 4332; new, 7 rooms, large and light; large closets, sideboards, hardwood floors, conroles; nothing finer in Hyde Park.
LAKE-AV., s. e. cor. 38th; magnificent 5 and 6 room apartments, overlooking lake and connected to I. C. R. R.; very reasonable rents.
PRAIRIE-AV., 4947, 20 flat, 8 rooms; fine light, hardwood floors, sideboards; $35.50; will decorate.
EVANS-AV., 6429-6431; new, 7 large rooms; hardwood floors; every convenience; $30 and $32.50.
CALUMET-AV., 4900; new, 8 finish; 7 rooms; every modern convenience; $37.50 and $40.
RHODES-AV., 3130, 5 rooms, 1st flat; hardwood floors, sideboard, etc.; $32.50.
WOODLAWN-AV., 6448, first flat, 6 rooms; hardwood floors, sideboard.
44TH-ST., 74, near Lake-av., 1st flat, 5 rooms; hardwood floors, etc.; $26; near L. R. R.
CALUMET-AV., s. cor. 58th-st., 5 rooms, 2d flat; new, hardwood floors, sideboard; $30.
CALL AT OUR 47TH-ST. OFFICE FOR complete list of flats at all sizes and prices.
H. G. HOWARD & CO., 101 Washington-st., and n. w. cor. 47th-st. and Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—NEW 9-ROOM APARTMENTS—4801-9 Forrestville-av.; each bldg. has 3 flats, each flat 30 ft. wide; each flat has 2 bathrooms. These flats are finished in the very best manner and are cheap at $100 per month. Steam, 60 to 65. Steam heat, hardwood floor; every modern convenience.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av. Main office, 125 Dearborn-st. Office open evenings.

TO RENT—THE MONROE.
6021, 6023, 6025, and 25 MONROE-AV., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room flats, from $12.50 to $27.50 per month; finished in handsome elegant fashion; elevator service, hot water, janitor, steam dryers in laundry, smoking-room, reading-room, and free use of bowling alleys and pool tables; the most in the city; no children below age of 12 years.
STOLLAR SMITH & CO., Agents.
Or local agent at building.

TO RENT THE PEMBERTON, 67TH AND Washington-av. This beautiful colonial apartment building is just finished, and open as light as day; finished in beautiful hardwoods, sideboards, china closets, refrigerators, range, gas, steam heat; 5 room flats from $30 to $40; beautiful lawn; one block from Jackson Park and 2 blocks from elevated and Illinois Central. Open for inspection. Owners on premises.

TO RENT—NOTICE—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM apartments; finish, mahogany, enamel, and oak; hardwood floors, open plumbing and light; laundries in connecting bedrooms, consoles, tile bathrooms, hall trees, carpeted stairs, china closets, large and handsome reception halls, etc.; ready for occupancy Oct. 1. 4606-12 Indiana-av. and 4832-34 Indiana-av. Plans and particulars at our office.
ROBERT F. SHANKLIN & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE TUDOR, S. W. COR. ELLIS-AV. and 43d-st.; 7 and 8 room apartments, modern fireproof building; elevator; steam heat; hot water; sideboards, etc.; finished to suit; convenient to Illinois Central, Lake Shore boulevard trains, and Chicago Grove cable; rents $37.50 to $50. See janitor at building or H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
APARTMENTS IN "THE CONCORD," INDIANA-AV. AND 24TH-ST.
4 to 8 rooms; ready for occupancy Nov. 1; reasonable rents; desirable location; new management; call at the building or at my office.
JOHN W. ELLIS,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLATS.
6637 CALUMET-AV.; only one left.
Brand-new flats completed; front porch overlooks Grand-blvd.; 1 block from 47th-st. L road station; hardwood floors, steam heat, etc.
Open for inspection today.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLATS.
6, 8, cor. S. Park-av. and 30th-st.
Hardwood floors, steam heat; every room light; just completed.
Ready to move into today.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINEST APARTMENTS IN CITY.
Palatial flyers; 4 rooms; only $25 to $31.
Cor. Langley and Washington-av.
12 minutes by L road down-town.
Mahogany finish, tiled bathrooms.
H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 5 AND 6 ROOM flats; finish, mahogany, white enamel, and oak; consoles, sideboards, mantels, hall trees, carpeted stairs, etc.; $32.50 to $37.50. 4715-17 St. Lawrence-av. Ready Oct. 15.
PERCY NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
300 and 302 65th-pl., near I. C., 67th-st. station; 1st and 2d flats, 6 and 7 rooms, all light; new building, modern in every detail; special station, two 25c and $37.50. L. M. SMITH & BRO. Agents, 3947 Cottage Grove-av. 'Phone Oakland 601.

TO RENT—NEW 6 ROOM FLATS.
Corner 61st and Normal-av.
$25 FREE TO ALL RENTALIZING FLATS.
5726 Calumet-av., 7 rooms and b., $30.
5747 Calumet-av., 8 rooms and b., $40.
3853-55 State-st., 5 and 6 rooms and b., $18 to $30. 3732 State-st., 4 rooms and b., $17.
P. F. MCCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.

TO RENT—THESE VERY CHOICE FLATS—
5812 Prairie-av., 3d, 8 rooms.....$42.50
5811 Indiana-av., 3d, 7 rooms..... 37.50
4626 Calumet-av., 1st, 5 rooms..... 35.00
C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW HIGH GRADE 7 AND 8 ROOM apartments; Woodlawn-av. and 47th-st.; express and L trains; ready Sept. 10. Special inducements to desirable tenants.
ROBERT F. SHANKLIN & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5731-5733 PRAIRIE-AV., 2 STRICTLY modern, light, 6-room flats, $32.50 and $37.50; new building; block from cable; 3 minutes to cars; two blocks from park; janitor in building; open.

TO RENT—5327 KIMBARK-AV., FINE NEW 6 and 7 room flats; just finished; convenient to Ill. Central express trains; $25 to $32.50; ready Oct. 1.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 26 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av.; hardwood floors, modern plumbing, furnace heat; rear trains and electric cars; $25.
JOHN B. COLVIN & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5944 PRAIRIE-AV., ELEGANT 2D flat, 6 rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; $35.
ROBERT F. SHANKLIN & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE 3-ROOM flats; heat; ample closets; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES TO RENT, sell, or exchange; fire policies written; money to loan. Phone Drexel 7025. SMITH & CO., 4065 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—GERALD FIREPROOF APARTments, 3d and Dearborn sts.; steam heat; gas ranges, ice boxes, free telephones, elevators. See agent, s. w. cor. State and 26th-st.

TO RENT—"DELAWARE," 495 43D-ST., NR. Grand-blvd., 5 and 6 r. flats; steam heat; $15 to $20.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"DAISY" LITTLE 4-ROOM ALLEY L flats, new bldg., 6239 Cottage Grove-av., close to L sts.; $19-$24; can't be beat. Call Room 312, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PINE FOR PHYSICIAN—ELEGANT corner 8-room flat, 438 46th, cor. Langley; $30; high-class; best service. Call R. 312, 175 Dearb.

TO RENT—NICE, COZY FURNISHED 8-ROOM flat, in best location; cheap at $40. 4315 Lake-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—"THE MARIE," 4632 VINCENNES-av., corner flat; 7 large rooms; modern; $45. See janitor.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 6-ROOM 2D FLOOR corner flat; large grounds; south exposure; $28. N. cor. Jackson-av. and 54th-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL LIGHT 8-ROOM FLAT; steam bath; first floor; every room fronts street; open. 350 40th-st., near Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 3-ROOM CORNER flat; steam, hot water, range, private bath. 3906 45d-st., corner St. Lawrence-av.

TO RENT—IN BLDG., 4635 VINCENNES-AV., COR. 46TH-ST., FINE 4-R. $25. SEE JANITOR.

TO RENT—"PALO ALTO," S. E. COR. 22D and State; 3, 4, and 5 room apartments; first-class. Branch office 3172 South; or see janitor.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM MOD. STEAM HEATed flats, pr. Alley "L" and I. C., only $25 and $27.50. 6537 Minerva-av., next st. to Woodlawn-av.

TO RENT—3806 ELLIS-AV. — FINE 6-ROOM flat; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors; $30.
ROBERT F. SHANKLIN & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 6026 CALUMET-av., 4 block from 61st-st. station Alley L, 6 room flat; steam heat; $40.

TO RENT—2342 CALUMET, 2D FLAT; EVERYthing new and modern; $40; adult family.
NICHOLS & BRIGGS, 151 La Salle.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS range; no children; $10 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, NEW, 4 ROOMS, $25; heat, bath, range, tel. 3826 Rhodes-av. "Royer."

TO RENT—4345 ELLIS-AV., 7-ROOM FLAT, modern; $25 and $27.50.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat. 554 E. 49th-st. $35.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY, 5 TO 8 ROOM FLATS, $20 up; steam, hot water, etc.

TO RENT—ALLEY L MODERN STEAM FLATS, 6236 60th-pl., 6046 Vincennes-av., 5417 Kimbark.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED 5-ROOM FLAT; first flat. 6548 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—KENWOOD, 4902 LAKE-AV., 2 stories, on stone, 9 rooms; $45.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 DEARBORN-ST. Tel. 4400 Main.
Branch offices: 434 and Oakenwald-av. and 3500 Indiana-av. Tel. 848 Wentworth.
South California-av.

TO RENT—THE ROSEDALE APARTMENT BLDGS.
Ready for occupancy between Oct. 1 and 15.
170 to 174 51ST-ST.-BLVD., 10 and 11 room apartments, occupied in the most beautiful residence portions of Hyde Park; convenient to the L. C. express and suburban trains. Each apartment a complete private home and adapted to the needs of high class tenants; elegant interior; parlors 15x25 feet; bedrooms 11x13; dining-rooms 11x22; chambers 14x16; rents, $90 to $135.
79 to 81 E. 48TH-ST., NEAR KENWOOD-AV., 6 and 8 room apartments; same class of building as above; rents, $75 to $80.
4717 KENWOOD-AV., 11-room apartment; most elegant and up-to-date apartments in the city; only one left; rents, $125 to $140.
S. W. COR. GREENWOOD-AV. AND 47TH-ST. High class 5, 6, 7, and 8 room apartments; beautifully finished in hardwoods; delightful location; rents $40 to $70.
"THE EATON," S. W. COR. GREENWOOD-AV. and 54TH-PL., 5 and 8 room apartments; most beautiful location in the city; surrounded by fine homes with large lawns, trees, and shrubbery; finished in polished hardwoods; dining-room panelled in oak; drop beam ceilings; rent $45 to $50; special inducements to first-class tenants.
4506 and 4508 WALDEN-AV., corner of Lake-av.; elegant apartment; every room has outside light; large bay windows; finished in polished hardwoods; steel fireplaces; steel ranges.
THE "MONTICELLO," 4509 and 4571 OAKENWALD-AV.; beautiful colonial bldg.; absolutely fireproof construction; rooms finished in white enamel; $50, $55.
4600 and 4606 OAKENWALD-AV. AND 44TH; 4 and 6 room apartments; finished in polished hardwoods; marble bathrooms; beautiful location, overlooking lake; $25 to $45.
THE "LAKEWOOD," GREENWOOD-AV. AND 44TH-ST.; 6-room apartments, finished in hardwoods; polished oak floors; will decorate to suit; rents $32.50 to $45.
4319 ELLIS-AV.; one elegant 7-room apartment; finished in oak; mantels, sideboards; gas grates, etc.; convenient to the Board of Trade trains and I. C. R. R.; $40.
THE "MONTICELLO," 4509 and 4571 OAKENWALD-AV.; beautiful colonial bldg.; absolutely fireproof construction; rooms finished in white enamel; $50, $55.
"THE ELOISE," 4305-9 WABASH-AV.; 5 rooms; hardwood finish and steam heat, hot water; newly decorated; $27.50 to $30.
4810 ST. LAWRENCE-AV.; beautiful 8-room apartments, finished in hardwood; polished oak floors; handsome vestibule; $35, $40.
5250 and 5252 CALUMET-AV.; elegant 8-room apartments; finished in hardwoods; in hardwoods; choice location, overlooking Washington Park; rents, $42.50, $45.
4500 and 4511 VINCENNES-AV.; elegant 6-room apartment; elegant interior finish; open for inspection.
507-509 E. 46TH-PL., near Vincennes-av.; 8-room apartments; finished in hardwoods; all the latest modern improvements.
617 46TH-ST., near Grand-blvd.; detached bldg.; only 3 apartments; 9 rooms; beautifully interior finish; south exposure; new building; will be completed about Oct. 1st; $62.50 to $67.50.

TO RENT—BY M. WALKER & CO., 63D-ST. AND Monroe-av., Jones Island 208.
HUNTER BUILDING, 218 and 220 60th-st. [MIDWAY PLAISANCE], half block from express trains; directly outside of the city; bldg. on the Plaisance, Field Museum, Jackson Park, and the Wooded Island; 1 apartment, 9 rooms; elevator service; same as private residence; reasonable prices for high-grade tenant.
6022 to 6030 MONROE-AV., near the Midway, university, Ill. Central 12-minute trains to 12th and Burn-st.; elevator service; new and strictly high-grade new buildings; finished in quarter-sawed white oak and mahogany; modern in finish, equipments, and appointments; the latest design; manner of construction affords light, air, and sunshine, and equal privacy of a detached residence; 4 rooms; $30; 5 rooms; $35 to $50. Owner at the building.
6021, 6023, 6025, AND 6027 JEFFERSON-AV., new building, choice 7 and 8 rooms and octagon reception halls; interior mahogany, birch, maple, and white enamel and quarter-sawed oak floors; rooms wainscoted in Lincrusta Walton, with plate rail on sideboard; sideboards, china closets, china closets, refrigerators; $50 to $55 per month; ready for occupancy Half block from Midway and express trains.
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SALESMEN—CITY OR ROAD, FOR NEW GROcery article; special introductory inducements make quick orders. Cameo Starch Co., 103 Indiana-st.

SALESMEN—30 PER CENT COMMISSION PAID on a good side line to those having established trade with general stores. Address B 142, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC business and silverware men for Wis. N. Dak., Minn., Dak.; only experienced men need apply; state references. Address H 288, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—ENERGETIC, CITY OR TRAVELing; salary, commission basis; exclusive territory. National Chemical Co., 154 Lake-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—AUTOMATIC COPYING BOOK; new; ready for sale; business-man's big profit for agents. Fersting Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—REACHING DRY GOODS TRADE outside of city for good side line. Address H 304, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN — HIGH-GRADE, WELL EDUCATed, good address, good talker; specialty; sold only to high-grade institutions; we want men from 25 to 35 years of age who are convincing demonstrators on a high-class proposition and of unquestionable merit; if every day utility, and once a man always a man; state age, experience as a salesman, lines handled, or do not answer; salary and commission. Maroons not wanted. Address H 136, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — TRAVELING — SIDE LINE ALAbaster and Oriental art novelties; no bulky samples; goods sold by mail. PHOTOGRAPHS in assortments at $15 and $25 sell on sight; exclusive territory; quick sales to jewelers, druggists, department stores, stationers; only trade; state territory, experience, and references with application for contract; strictly confidential. Florentine Alabaster Works, 1412-1414 Michigan-av.

SALESMEN — A MARVEL OF THE 20TH CENtury, a De Luxe edition of the "Parables of the World;" an historical series, complete in 60 volumes; heavy Persian cover binding; three colors to each set; printed on a fine grade of paper; nearly four hundred full page engravings; phenomenal low price and very easy terms; exclusive territory; experienced salesmen. I. P. ROBINSON, 324 Rand-McNally Bldg.

SALESMEN—TO REPRESENT US IN ILLINOIS, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, introducing our true weight, up-to-date, automatic computing scale for grocers and butchers; has no equal; liberal terms to first-class men. Hayden Scale Co., 32 W. Washington-st.

SALESMEN — IN EVERY LARGE TOWN OF 20,000 in Iowa, Neb., Kans., Colo., and Mont., to sell our new patent Dining Chair. Address HARTIN & CO., Importer tea and Coffee Co., 44-46 S. Water-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—CONFECTIONERY AND FINE GROCERIES in towns or country; profitable side line; specialty headquarters for carload men; established 25 years; satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
LOVERIN & BROWNE, Chicago.

SALESMEN — OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and good address; the right party will secure profitable employment at good pay. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m.: International Society (DAVIS), 121 Wabash-av.

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SOLICITOR—COMPETENT, TO SELL TREASury stock in new manufacturing enterprise on high-grade article, patented in United States and foreign countries. On its intrinsic merit the finest proposition in this country today. We are thoroughly active—are legal. Address E 306, Tribune.

SOLICITOR—SALARY AND COMMISSION TO A first-class, experienced, house-to-house solicitor for South Side work; we have a very liberal proposition to offer. Call before 9 a. m. or from 7 to 8 p. m. Winona Mills, 410 Abel Bldg., 63d and Stewart-av., Chicago.

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SOLICITORS AND HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANvassers—IF YOU CAN FURNISH A1 REFERENCES AS TO HONESTY AND CAN PUBLISH YOU WITH AN EXTRA PROPOSITION BY WHICH YOU CAN MAKE $5 TO $6 PER DAY SOLICITING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ONE OF THE LARGEST BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN CHICAGO, WE CAN GUARANTEE PERMANENT POSITIONS AT GOOD SALARIES IN OTHER CITIES, TO THOSE WHO DEMONSTRATE THEIR ABILITY TO HANDLE THE WORK.

APPLY ROOM 62, 70 LA SALLE-ST.

SOLICITORS—THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURance Company of the U. S. of A. offers gentlemen with good references who will canvass well the insurance money making contracts both commission and salary; address in confidence, stating age and experience, or call at the temporary offices of the company, 103-105 La Salle-st., between 12 and 2, to JOHN T. RIRIE.

SOLICITORS—A FEW GOOD ONES TO SELL the National Weekly investment certificates; home office, Lexington, Ky. Address or call at Room 216 Rialto Building. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m.

SOLICITORS—FOR BEST PREMIUM MAGAZINE in Chicago; regular salary and commission. 78 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

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SPECIALTY MAN—TO CARRY FINE SELLING article as side line; big commission. 270 Michigan-av., room 9—1st floor.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITORS—EXPERIENCED; big profits. Call Room 16, 92 La Salle-st.

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TRAVELING SALESMEN—TO INTRODUCE A new specialty; high-grade work; permanent and pleasant; steady employment. Chicago Engraving Co., 107 Fulton-st.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—SIX, TO REPRESent reliable house; permanent; liberal pay; state previous experience. Address E 106, Tribune office.

TWO EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESMEN—Apply to Superintendent's office, Mandel Bros.

$6 TO $10 A DAY EASILY MADE BY SELLING our chinaware for premium purposes, as a side proposition. Kerwin Mfg. and Importing Co., 58-60 Wabash-av.

$6 TO $10 A DAY EASILY MADE BY HANDLING our silverware as side lines in the city. Kerwin Mfg. and Importing Co., 58-60 Wabash-av.

Boys.

BOY—TO RUN ERRANDS AND WORK IN commercial stationery; must be graduate of grammar school; good chance to learn business and work up. Address E 309, Tribune office.

BOY—13 TO 15 YEARS OLD, WITH SOME EXperience in general office work, living at home. Address E 317, Tribune office.

BOY—ERRAND BOY; NEAT APPEARANCE; age 16. L. M. RYE, R. 46, 151 Washington-st.

BOY—BRIGHT, CLEAN OFFICE BOY; EXP.; $4 to $5; age 16. A. B. NYMAN, 92 La Salle-st.

BOY—AGE 16; NEAT APPEARANCE; OFFICE; $4. JESSE M. BOWMAN, 1 Chamber of Commerce, Mich. Mut. Life, 209 Manhattan Bldg.

BOY—FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE; AGE 16; $4. 740, 824 Dearborn-st.

BOY—ABOUT 16; GENERAL DRUG STORE work. 562 N. Clark-st.

BOY—TO WORK IN TAILOR STORE; AGE 17 or 18; can learn trade if want to. 235 E. 55th-st.

BOY—BRIGHT, NEAT, CLEAN; PROMOTION. 401, 40 Dearborn-st.

BOYS—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, 14 TO 16 years old, to run errands; permanent for position. Apply at once, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Fulton and Jefferson-sts.

ERRAND BOY—CLEAN AND NEAT; PROMOtion to right boy. 740 Monon Bldg.

OFFICE BOY—GOOD PENMAN; BRING REFerences; $4. M. PLATT, 324 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

BLACKSMITH HELPER AND FINISHER—FOR work at 71 Yards. Apply VOLZ BROS., 259-263 S. Halsted-st.

BOILERMAKERS — TO LEAVE CITY; GOOD wages; transportation furnished. Apply Room 9, Atlantic Hotel, city.

BOOKBINDERS — GENERAL WORK, CASERS, and forwarders. BROCK & RANKIN, 140 Fifth-av.

BOX MAKERS—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; men used to cutting down old cases; wages $6 per week. Address P O 131, Tribune office.

CABINET MAKER—AND WOOD CARVER—Good wages; steady employment.
ADAM SCHAAF, 396-400 W. Monroe-st.

CABLE TOOL DRILLERS TO HANDLE PORTable drilling outfits. Needham Water Works Co., 96 West Lake-st.

CARPENTER—FIRST-CLASS. ADDRESS COlorado Fuel, steady position for right man. Call Wednesday, 11 o'clock, Chicago Supply Co., 221 5th-av.

CARPENTER—OR HANDY WITH TOOLS; $6 TO $8 a week; young man. E 432, Tribune office.

CARPENTERS—FINEST IN THE WORLD, AT NEWFIELD'S, 112 Quincy-st., Royal Ins. Bldg.

COOK—JAPANESE; NORTH SIDE. ADDRESS E 341, Tribune office.

COOK—SECOND; AT ONCE: WHITE MAN. WARD'S, 322 State-st.

CUTTERS—3; COME PREPARED TO WORK. W. F. SCHMIDT & CO., 147 5th-av.

DRAFTSMAN — FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL, to take position in new Westinghouse electric works at Manchester, England; name references and state age, experience in detail, and salary wanted; men having had experience in both Great Britain and America preferred. Address British Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Pittsburg, Pa.

ENGRAVERS—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED jewelry engravers. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m., Superintendent's office, Mandel Brothers.

FEEDER—GORDON; STEADY. EWELL PRESS, 130 Market-st.

FOREMAN—A MANUFACTURING CONCERN, using 5 web presses, engaged in printing checks, check books and autographic register supplies, want a competent young, active, up-to-date, steady man as foreman; good wages and steady employment to right party. Address F C 1, Tribune office.

FRAME FITTER—$6 TO $8 A WEEK. ADDRESS E 431, Tribune office.

GORDON FEEDERS, RYAN & HART CO., 22-24 Custom-House-pl.

GORDON FEEDER — E. L. FANTUS, 183 Clark-st.

GORDON FEEDER—INQUIRE PRINTING dept. H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., 275 Michigan-av.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; NOW IS the time to take up the work; we teach it in two months, present complete outfit of tools, allow Saturday wages, grant diplomas, and guarantee positions when competent from $12 to $15 weekly in country or city shops. No trade offers better inducements. Call or write. Moler Barber College, 435 Wabash-av.

METAL PLATE ENGRAVERS—FOR LABEL work. Armour Printing Works, Chicago.

MOLDERS—STEADY WORK FOR GOOD FLOOR, bench, and machine molders on stove plate and light castings. J. LINDEMANN & JEFFERSON CO., Florida and Hanover-sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

PIANO ACTION FINISHER AND TONE REGulator; good wages; steady employment. 398-400 W. Monroe-st.

PIANO POLISHER—GOOD WAGES; STEADY employment. 147-149 W. Madison-st., cor. Union.
ADAM SCHAAF.

PRESSER AND DRY CLEANER—STEADY work year round for right parties; state salary wanted in first letter and if accepted be prepared to come at once. Lincoln Steam Dye Works, Lincoln, Ill.

PRINTER—MUST BE SOBER, GOOD JOB printer and compositor. Address Morning Sentinel, South Haven, Mich.

RULER—GOOD DOWN LINE MAN. ADDRESS E 217, Tribune office.

TAILOR—BUSHELMAN. TO GO TO THE COUNtry.
L. LOEWENSTEIN & SONS,
Madison and Quincy-sts.

TAILOR—BUSHELMAN; STEADY WORK. 218 Dearborn-st.

UPHOLSTERERS—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERers and trimmers wanted. Apply Room 6 and 9 a. m., Superintendent's office. MANDEL BROS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

House Servants.

BUTLER—FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES. APply 4035 Greenwood-av.

GOOD, STEADY MAN—NOT OVER 30 YEARS of age, to take care of horses and cattle and lawn for private family; city references; state full particulars. Address P O 120, Tribune office.

MARRIED COUPLE—FOR HOUSEWORK; $30 per month. 2465 Indiana-av. Call evenings.

YOUNG MAN—EXPERIENCED, FOR BUTLER. 4587 Drexel-blvd.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS, MARRIED, CAREful driver; one who understands the care of fine horses, carriages, etc.; city references; state full particulars. Address P O 120, Tribune office.

COACHMAN—UNMARRIED, AT WINNETKA. Call Thursday, G. A. THORNE, 120 Michigan-av.

Agents Wanted.

COMPLETE BOOK OF THE OFFICIAL LIFE OF M'KINLEY NOW READY. AGENTS WANTED—Also general traveling agents and resident district managers; the only book AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL AUTHENTIC LIFE OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY; also giving lives or our other martyr presidents, Lincoln and Garfield; complete inside history of the villainous workings of the anarchistic societies; illustrated; 500 pages; THE ONLY LIFE OF M'KINLEY PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH, GERMAN AND SWEDISH. Liberal commission to agents; a straight guaranteed salary to those in the advanced positions; never had a better opportunity to make big money quickly; more than 250 have made $100 per week; MAKE $250 PER MONTH for the next three months handling this marvelous history at a great and good and useful life. Strike now, while the iron is hot. Do not delay, for every day is worth from $30 to $50 to you. And bear in mind that if you delay somebody else will get the territory you want. Write today and we will be willing to employ you under a straight-out guaranteed salary to commence with. Better investment this is the chance of a lifetime. WE MAKE OUR OWN BOOKS AND CAN DUPLICATE THE OFFER OF ANY OTHER BOOK AND WILL DO SO. Many of these conditions that are advertising McKinley books are merely general agents and buy their books from us. We advise you to order from us, and thus deal directly with the manufacturers. Credit given; freight paid; OUTFIT FREE. Write today and send 10 cents for postage on outfit.
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AGENTS—HONEST WORKERS WANTED. I can and will convince at my own expense that I have the best thing in, on, or out of the earth for the people. A line of articles, absolute necessities needed by every one, that have no equal; that sell themselves over and over again. I protect my agents; they stay with me because the demand grows; and they receive all benefits therefrom. If you've been lagged by fakers, frauds, and sharks who advertise for quick money SUCKERS and want to make an honest deal with an honest man, who never fails to do more than he promises, who has all the money he needs to conduct his business, to credit his agents, write to me and give me the name of two reference; if I may know I can safely trust you with goods to start with. No experience necessary, no capital required. Men and women, old or young, can make more money selling my articles than any others, and stay selling them. Splendid business and friends always. A permanent, pleasant, profitable, and growing business. No fakirs need apply. Write or refer to any mercantile agencies or any bank or reputable business concern in Chicago, and before you receive any proposition let me know if you are trustworthy. THEO. NOEL, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—" OUR MARTYR PRESIdents." Only book containing illustrious life, public and private, of our late martyr, Wm. McKinley, Lincoln, and Garfield; their noted speeches, their early associates, history of assassin; history of McKinley, trial and sentence of Czolgosz; large volume, four books in one, only $1.50; over 100 fine illustrations. AGENTS MAKE $5 TO $10 DAILY. WRITE FOR SHELBY'S OUTFIT. CULLOM and John Coulter; best commission guaranteed; freight paid; credit given, canvassing samples free. Call or send 10c for postage.
GEO. M. HILL CO., 166 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO APPOINT A STATE AGENT FOR one of the most promising articles ever introduced; nature of business is contracting, and accounts range from $7.50 to $10,000, and over; monthly receipts can be thoroughly assured; for days; you can sell from 75,000 to 100,000 per year and we will pay 20%. The manager of the manufactures

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO EXCHANGE—TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP—Business in iron manufacturing plant of Clark, Safen & Co., corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.; lot 50x165 to 19-ft. alley with railroad facilities; heavy brick and machine-shop, 4-story and basement, with 80 horse-power engine; also office building, with two vaults; part cash, balance in clear improved city real estate; will rent the above property or the machine-shop to responsible party. Apply to WM. M. & W. JOHNSTON,
55 Metropolitan Block.
Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING and stock property; large or small quantities; will advance money for building; lowest switching charges. H. R. WALKER & CO., 201 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP; cheap; Sidney and Chicago corner, 10 years' time; 3 core, on Wash. Park; no one can undersell me. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN IND. BELT LINE—40 acres, $2,000 per acre. 20x24x40, 10c sq.ft. 125 x300. 12½ cic. sq. ft.; best mfg.
NICHOLS & HUDSON, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—FACTORY AND WAREhouse sites on Western Indiana (belt) railroad, south of Division-st. C. L. McMAHAN, 4 E. 67th.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL GREAT SNAPS—ASHLAND-av., 8-r. cor. 39th-st., $4,500; Archer-av., large buildings.....$2,450
Sal E. 40th-st., nr. Grand-blvd., 8-r. brick cottage; only $5,500. Clean. Perfect title.....2,950
373 Bowen-av., 8-str. brick res.....4,000
4540 Farrell-av., large brick 2-sty. 12 rms. 2,000
Cottage Grove-av., nr. 39th-st., 25 ft., at.....72
Ellis-av., near 55th-st., 24 ft., at.....52
Wabash-av., nr. 43d-st., 25x161, for.....1,075
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ST MATSON HILL, R. 414, 205 LA Salle-st. Tel. Cent. 2527.
PALATIAL RESIDENCE on the boulevard, with many magnificent interior, stone all around, with stone gutter, slate, and cornice; stone barn; cost $40,000; price $100,000; will rent at $6,000.
DELIGHTFUL NEW HOUSE, finished one year ago, 10 rms., and barn; cost $56,000; price $45,000; surrounded by most costly homes on South Side.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—ONLY A FEW LEFT.
Prairie-av., near 46th, 50 or 100x100 ft.....$ 80
Calumet-av., near 59th, 50 or 100x178 ft.....80
Wabash-av., near 60th, 25 or 50x178 ft.....90
Michigan-av., near 43d, 25x161.....95
Berkeley-av., near 42d, 8-room residence.....4,700
Cottage Grove-av., near 43d, 3-flat bldg., 2-8 rms.
Indiana-av., near 43d, 8-flat bldg., steam heat 8,500
F. F. McCARTHY & CO., Scate and 59th-sts.

FOR SALE—$12,000 HOUSE FOR $8,000; $2,000 cash; mortgage 5 years.
3743 GROVELAND-AV.
LOOK AT IT TODAY.
Open for inspection 2 to 5 p. m.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE UNIMPROVED LAND SOUTH and adjoining the Drexel Boulevard Station, and Jackson Park and Flat-st. con-taining approximately fifty-four (54) acres, with or without nurse, windmill, engine, boiler, etc. WM. P. WINSTON & CO., Tacoma Bldg., 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—BARGAINS
INDIANA-AV., nr. 43d, 50 ft.....$ 124
GRAND-BLVD., nr. 39th, 50 ft. deep.....124
GRAND-BLVD., best location.....250
BOWNE INVESTMENT CO., 106 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—BARGAINS
CORNELL-AV., nr. Lake, 210 ft. deep.....$100
GRAND-BLVD., nr. 39th.....125
BOWNE INVESTMENT CO., 106 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2000 MICHIGAN-BLVD., HANDsome stone house, heated by hot water; will be sold cheap to settle estate; $1,000 cash, balance to suit; price $20,000; will submit offer of $17,500.
MATSON HILL, R. 414, 205 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER, RIGHT FOR AN apartment building, or for a flat south of the Midway on Cottage Grove-av.; can be had very cheap; cash only. FRANCIS E. BROOMELL, 97 Clark-st. Room 1, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE RESIdence lot, 65x110, n. s. of university, $140 ft.; will build to suit; terms; or exchange for clear improved city real estate; will rent the above property or the machine-shop to responsible party. Apply to WM. M. & W. JOHNSTON,
55 Metropolitan Block.
Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—DAVIS & HALLstead-sts., 2-flat, 6-6 rms., modern; lot 50x100; good frame house; very cheap and easy terms; rent for investment; will consider trade.
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80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BERWYN, ENtirely new, ideal 8 or 9 r. home; choicest location and will sell immediately; pmts. rare bargain. DR. BEAN, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN CITY—TWO-story and basement, stone front, oak finish, house, at 41st-st. and Vincennes-av.
SUBSENDEN, 138 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—FORECLOSURE AT 2-3 OF ACTual cost. Lincoln-st., near Lawrence, 50x150, with 2 stone-front 6 and 7 room e. h. flats, all modern conveniences; $500 cash required. Clear. Perfect title.
REBELLIN, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NORTH SHORE RESIdence, with 200 feet shoreline road and same amount Lake Shore Bluff frontage; house, twelve rooms; modern; stable etc. Price $25,000.
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FOR SALE—60X170, N. CLARK-ST., NEAR Wrightwood; finest location for stores, flats, or warehouse. JOHN ALLEN, 170 Dearborn-st. Open evenings.

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SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS,
125 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT AT lowest rates; also vacant real estate loans; prepayment privileges.
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6%, 6½, AND 7 PER CENT REAL ESTATE loans in amounts from $5,000 to $10,000.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor 99 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS of $10,000 or over, low interest and reasonable terms. Address LOUIS M. GREELEY, R. 902, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, UPWARDS, ON VAcant and improved; building loans made.
WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 138 AND 140 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in installments.
DUNLAP, SMITH & CO., 100 Dearborn-st.

C. KUNKEL & CO. BUY GOOD NOTES, INterest and tax money advanced; loans on real estate at lowest rates. 925 Sheffield-av.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., MONEY loaned on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; immediate inspection. Second floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loans on improved city real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

WANT LOAN OF $1,500 AT 6% ON 3 ACRES IN Riverside. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT AND IMP.; lowest rates. C. F. GLORE & CO., 125 La Salle.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES LEVEL BLACK LAND, well ditched and tiled, 3 mi. from Winamac, Ind., 90 mi. from Chicago; no hills or swamps. If sent in in the world's fair building $1000 per acre. Our price $65.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUT THERE GO TO NORTH DAkota, where crops are bountiful, climate healthful, land cheap, and very productive. Profits large and exposure, rates and map, call upon or write H. W. BROWN & CO., 188 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 117 ACRES ON LAKE; flowing well at barn; good buildings; never rented; $45.00 if taken at once.
C. C. AMES, Hickory, Lake Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES MICHIGAN TIMBER land; maple, elm, etc.; will cut 4,000,000 feet; logging road; worth double. JOHN GOLDMAN, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ANTBODY'S—$375; 80 ACRES, Michigan; small house, barn; for fruit or poultry; small payment; $25 yearly. GILBERT, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES, 80 MILES, ILL.; BLACK soil and timber; 94 head live stock, $2 per acre; machinery; $37.50 per acre. A. GRAY, 178 Clark.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—PERFECT 20-ACRE FULL BEARing orange grove; Ontario, Cal.; ample water; fine soil; frost free; highest possible; price $6,000; clear; will exchange for Chicago income investment and pay cash difference. ADDRESS OWNER, 273 Bowen-av., 8-str. brick res.
FOR SALE—ORANGE AND LEMON GROVE, near Pasadena, Cal.; 2 sets of buildings, etc.; part trade for Chicago income, balance time; price $20,000; clear.
TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE CALIFORNIA city, grove, and ranch properties, apply to
OTIS JONES,
113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, BERRIEN CO., MICH., near Lake; 4 acres of fruit; $2,500. Also many others, $1,000 and upwards. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARM LANDS—
Owners of farm lands located in McHenry, Lake, Cook, Kendall, Kane, Du Page, and Will Counties, in the State of Illinois, who desire to sell, rent, or increase value of farms $10 to $25 per acre without any cash outlay, should write or call on AUSTIN CLEMENT, Vice President of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, 300 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.
WANTED—HANGING ON TO OLD PRICES IS no way to obtain new business; if you have choice Chicago South Side property and really want to sell list with the hustlers; we sell so as to sell again; call us what kind of property you want; we sell dig for dollars; we can get them for you if you will let us handle your property. WM. H. BROWN & CO., Suite 408-416, 188 La Salle-st.
WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, SOUTH OF LAWrence-av., 50 ft. corner or 100 foot inside, ripe to build on; will put in new house worth $7,000 and cash difference; quick deal. HOGARTH, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.
WANTED—75 OR 100 FT. VACANT, ON LINE of Ill. Cent. or S. W. R. R., suburban; must be clear improved to amount of $6,000 and balance in cash; owner. Address E 230, Tribune office.
WANTED—LARGE CENTRAL CHICAGO equity for close investment; business and residence properties, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha. Address H 83, Tribune office.
FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN FINE BUENA Park house; will give good trade for clear property or part equity in vacant property. A. W. FORD, 106 Dearborn-st.
WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property quick or buy a farm in any part of the country; see TAIMADGE-ST. La Grange.
WANTED—FOR ALL CASH, 8-ROOM MODERN suburban residence, 100-ft. lot; give particulars or no attention; no agents. C 106, Tribune office.
WANTED—GIVE CASH FOR NORTH SOUTH OR west property; list with me. H. BROWN & CO., 188 La Salle-st., Chicago.
WANTED—GIVE CASH AND CENTRALLY LOcated lots for new 8-room brick house; $4,000 cash buys it. WM. H. BROWN & CO., 188 La Salle-st.
EXCHANGE—320 ACRES, NORTHERN ILLInois; want Chicago improved. TAYLOR, 1108 Chamber of Commerce.
WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT, Michigan-av., 35th to 35th-sts. B 282, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—4-FLAT GARFIELD-PARK property for North Side flats, not over 8 blocks from Statenal bridge. Address H 8, Tribune office.
NEW MODERN APARTMENT BUILDING IN fine South Side location to exchange for clear old improved or vacant.
CALLAHAN,
145 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE HOTEL NEAR COURT-house; splendid business; will exchange for improved, and cash or time. E 406, Tribune office.
5417 KIMBARK-AV., 6-FLAT, MODERN; WANT So. Side lot. DR. BEAN, 107 Clark-st.

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BUILDING LOANS—
We will negotiate loans as small as $5,000 at 4½% where margin of security is usually large.
Is your present mortgage due for loan? If so, we can quote you very advantageous renewal rates. Prepayments allowed. No delay. We pass upon titles.
If under foreclosure, save your equity by sale of property through our
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
We have many clients with cash in hand looking for bargains in vacant property.
BUILDING LOANS AT LOWEST RATES.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CHANDLER MORTGAGE COMPANY,
(Not Incorporated.)
FIRST MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
FIVE PER CENT.
Collateral trust bonds of the F. R. Chandler Securities Trust in denominations of $1,000. Limited issue.
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MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON Chicago and suburban property at 5 and 5½ per cent, according to security; liberal prepayment privileges if desired.
Building loans a specialty.
Prompt attention given to applications.
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401-402 Chamber of Commerce Building.

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INVESTMENT COMMISSION.
Lowest rates for desirable business.
BUILDING LOANS—PROMPT INSPECTION.
WM. H. HEINEMANN, Pres.
MORTGAGE BANKERS, 92 LA SALLE-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
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MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—
TWO-FLAT BUILDINGS,
PRICE $5,500.
$30 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Street paved, sewer, water, gas.
Take Sharpsheoters' Park car on Lincoln-av.
Open every week day and Sunday.
E. M. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple, corner State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-R. BRK. AND STONE RES. on Wilson-av., nr. lake; trimmed in red and golden oak; mahogany and white enamel; open plumbing, range, hot water; lawn, large purchase price $4,750; only $500 cash, bal. as rent. Open from 2 to 5 p. m.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER, WITHIN WALKing distance Wilson-av. station of Northwestern road, just completed, 6-room cottage; oak finish; practical and coziest house on the street; only $2,500; easy terms.
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Main 1695.

FOR SALE—FORECLOSURE AT 2-3 OF ACTual cost. Lincoln-st., near Lawrence, 50x150, with 2 stone-front 6 and 7 room e. h. flats, all modern conveniences; $500 cash required. Clear. Perfect title.
REBELLIN, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NORTH SHORE RESIdence, with 200 feet shoreline road and same amount Lake Shore Bluff frontage; house, twelve rooms; modern; stable etc. Price $25,000.
REED & MORTON, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—60X170, N. CLARK-ST., NEAR Wrightwood; finest location for stores, flats, or warehouse. JOHN ALLEN, 170 Dearborn-st. Open evenings.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STRICTLY MODERN 6-ROOM frame; high basement; mantel, sideboard, gas fix., open plumbing, bath, hot water, etc.; $72 ft. Leaf-st., near Grand-av. Cars to stations, block north of North-av. cars; $200 or cheap lot; balance same as rent. Address Z 216, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM RESIDENCE, corner lot, 80x240 ft.; splendid shade and orchard; rapid transit; situate between Morgan Park and Beverly Hills. Owner is going to write; price only $5,000. Wm. H. BROWN & CO., 188 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$125 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot on the hill at Wheaton, one block from college, two blocks from school, and three blocks from railroad station; $25 monthly will be balance; perfect title. 184 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE WITH 100 foot lot; must be sold; owner, who has since died, $8,500; easy at $7,250.
REED & NEWTON, 107 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—LONG RESIDENCE IN WILMETTE mailed us to assist in selecting home suited into there. Never without choice bargains.
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FOR SALE—WINDETKA—SHERIDAN ROAD, 100 feet; adjoins fine homes; $50 foot; $1,000 cash will buy it; balance like rent. The view of lake is magnificent. WM. HEINEMANN, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—5 TO 16 ROOM HOUSES, $2,000 to $10,000; some bargains; will build to suit. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 18.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA, GLENCOE AND Highland Park residences, lots, and acreage. J. P. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS ON WOODED HILLS at Palos Park; $100 to $200; high and healthful; $10 cash, $5 monthly.
GAGE & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

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INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
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Cor. W. Lake, La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE loans on improved city real estate at lowest rate; mortgages bought and sold; no delay.

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TO LOAN—5 PER CENT, ANY SUM; BUILDING loans; we pass on security; no delay.
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DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
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You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charge taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with us quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

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MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
IF SO, YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT you wish, from $20 UPWARD, ON YOUR FURNITURE, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY, ON
PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY OTHER SECURITY.
CERTAIN AS TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION, YOU CAN GET THE MONEY FROM US QUICKER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
Medium size excellent condition.
KRAKAUER UPRIGHT, $265.
Oak case, adjustable desk; first-class condition; practically as good as ever.
SCHUMM UPRIGHT, $175.
Large size mahogany case.
HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT, $165.
Large size, square grand, and in perfect condition; one of the best styles.
STEINWAY UPRIGHT, $350.
Small, plain case upright that has been thoroughly renovated throughout; of extraordinary quality for a piano of this price.
NEAT COTTAGE UPRIGHT, $145.
Made by Jacobs Bros.; clear, resonant tone.
ONE HUNDRED OTHER BARGAINS
in special new pianos, slightly used pianos, and second-hand pianos; new pianos from $125 up. Pianos to rent, $5.50 per month and upward.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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VOSE PIANOS
at
SPECIAL PRICES.
New styles and special holiday stock will soon begin to arrive from our factory.
Special prices will therefore rule until all discontinued styles are sold.
Buy now and save $100.
Easy terms of payment.
New pianos rented.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers. 246 Wabash-av.

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IN TWO WEEKS WE WILL TEAR DOWN our present warerooms for the purpose of erecting the most modern and elegantly equipped and handsome building in Chicago solely for the display of high-grade organs. While the new building is being put up we will continue to pay extra moving and storage on the pianos we have on hand and consequently we have made prices that will move them.
Elegant upright new piano.....$ 99
Fancy figured veneered pianos.....125
Organs (new).....$15 and up
Easy terms.
M. SCHULZ COMPANY,
373 MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR HURON-ST.
10 minutes' ride from State-st.
Open evenings while this sale is on.

THE WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS,
offer the following
SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS
during the first week in October:
One Fischer upright.....$125
One Haines Bros. upright.....125
One Bauer square.....75
One Vose upright.....90
One Lindeman & Sons upright.....150
One Haines Bros. upright.....160
One Haines Bros. upright.....150
One Vose upright mahogany.....180
One Kimball upright.....80
WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS,
268 Wabash-av.
Louis Dedsrick, Manager.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN USED UPright pianos in the city.
1 Harrison.....$125
1 Adam Schaaf.....110
1 Cable.....110
1 Sterling.....145
1 Steinway.....275
The above pianos are in excellent condition and guaranteed; must be sold in order to make room for new stock arriving daily from the factories. Pianos to rent at $3 and $4 per month; rent allowed if purchased. Sieger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

GREAT BARGAINS IN USED UPRIGHT PIANOS
D. H. Baldwin.....$100
Bradford.....115
Emerson.....135
Krakauer.....145
Hallet & Davis.....255
Renting $2 and up.
D. H. BALDWIN & CO., Mfrs.,
267 Wabash-av.

150 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS;
Wegman, Haines & Co., Foster, Bryant, Holmes, and others; easy payments, $5, $6, and $7 per month; rent $3 and $4 per month; second-hand pianos, $90 and up.
J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av., 2d floor, near Madison.

SQUARE PIANOS, $15, $25, $40, $50.
USED UPRIGHT PIANOS, $50, $75, $100, $125.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $150, $190, $200.
STORY & CLARK PIANOS, H $375, B $500, K $550, D $700.
STORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS—BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. Our stock of used Steinways is at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

$145. $155 EACH—FINE TONE NEW UPRIGHT pianos, slightly marred on varnish only; latest improved iron frame; warranted for 10 years; call and select one; we sell on monthly payments.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$125.00. $125.00. $125.00.
NEW PIANOS. EASY TERMS.
RENTERS, $2-$3-$4-$5 PER MONTH.
BUSH & GERTS PIANO CO.,
207 Wabash-av.

JOSEPH T. LEIMERT, Manager.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT AT LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent to purchase of an EVERETT piano.
THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,
200 to 206 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS. [THE ORIGINAL CHASE] HACKley & Carlisle Bros. manufactured by the Chase-Hackley Piano Co., Muskegon, Mich. Sold only at 259 Wabash-av.

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SALE NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK—Pianos at auction on easy payments. 1053 Milwaukee-av., near Armitage.

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A PIANO OF RECOGNIZED MERIT
is the only piano
FOR ANY PERSON TO BUY.
MERIT IS THE FOUNDATION
of all real and permanent success.
THE SUCCESS OF THE "CROWN" PIANO,
from its first introduction
DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME,
has been constant and cumulative.
ITS STRONG, DEEP, AND BEAUTIFUL TONE
has always and everywhere
WON THE HIGHEST COMMENDATION.
ITS VARIED STYLES AND UNSURPASSED
beauty of design fit it equally well
for the most elegant mansion
or the cosy and unpretentious cottage.
You are cordially invited to investigate
THE MANY-TONED "CROWN" PIANO.
PRICES ARE THE FAIREST; PAYMENTS EASY.
Thus bringing its acquirement
WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYBODY.
OTHER PIANOS? Of course I have
other new pianos at lower cost,
EACH ONE BEING THE HIGHEST VALUE
possible at its price.
PRICES RANGE FROM $125 to $350.
SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN USED PIANOS
taken in exchange for the "CROWN,"
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BUSH & GERTZ, STEGER, ETC.
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IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO
I always have a nice line.
IF YOU WANT YOUR PIANO TUNED
I employ the most skillful workmen.
GEO. P. BENT, Manufacturer.
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The energy, brains, skill, and inventive genius drawn from all parts of the world are employed in the building of KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS. And the unlimited capital and unlimited ambition of the company has created in the "Kimball" an exponent of the highest musical art.
The achievements of this company are unsurpassed in the history of art or manufacture.
There is no instrument made today of equal value with the modern improvements and valuable patents (about fifty) sold at an equal price.
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In addition to the "Kimball" we have always in stock a large assortment of STANDARD EASTERN MAKE PIANOS, both new and second-hand, at LOWEST PRICES.
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EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857],
S. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

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READ THIS LIST.
1 Mahogany upright.....$ 75
1 Lyon & Healy upright.....85
1 Chickering upright.....100
1 Arion upright.....100
1 Gilbert & Co. upright.....110
1 Fischer, walnut.....120
1 Decker Bros. upright.....130
1 Hallet & Davis upright.....140
1 Weber upright, fine condition, upright.....140
1 Bauer & Co. upright.....150
1 J. C. Twichell slightly used, fancy woods.....150
1 Chickering, large size, mahogany.....190
1 Decker Bros., large fancy oak.....170
1 Hallet & Davis, mahogany, upright.....200
1 Fischer, large, walnut, nearly new.....200
1 Haines Bros., mahogany, nearly new.....225
1 Steinway, style E, good condition.....225
1 Bohmer, walnut, slightly used.....300
1 Knabe, mahogany, fine condition.....300
1 Steinway, almost new, mahogany, large size.....400
Easy payments may be arranged.
Call early to secure a bargain.
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231 Wabash-av.

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Gives truthful revelations on all love affairs, troubles, marriages, and, by proper advice, restores lost affection, reunites the separated, settles lovers' quarrels, tells you WHEN AND WHOM YOU WILL MARRY, and how to win the man or woman you love, and how to make your husband or wife true to you, and how to overcome all your enemies; gives full secret how to control and charm any one you love or meet.
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FOR THIS WEEK,
PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANT MEDIUMS.
READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Advice on business, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs; guides to success.

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Readings for ladies.
9 a. m.-8 p. m., Sundays included.

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Nothing like it on the market; would like to show you buildings painted with it; 48 colors; package ½ pint to barrels; for in or outside work; send for circulars and price list. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 71 and 73 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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